

The Bow Valley Call

Devoted to the Up-Building of Gleichen and the Development of the District Generally

Year VI., No. 38

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1913

Per Year \$1.50

George Dugan Committed Suicide

The report on Wednesday afternoon of last week that Geo. Dugan had committed suicide came as a great surprise and shock to all in this district for he was well-known to nearly every person as a trapper and hunter. When in town he was in the habit of drinking heavily, but it is said that when sober he was a very fine man and respected by the ranchers and others as being honest, obliging and a most willing worker. When it was learned he had died without funds friends readily came forward and soon subscribed over the amount necessary to give him a respectable burial.

He came here about fifteen years ago, but those who knew him intimately say that while he talked of relatives and more particularly of a daughter he would never tell where they were or where he came from here. He always carried strychnine with him which he used to poison coyotes and wolves. As far back as ten years it is said he often remarked that some day he would tire of life and take some of it himself, yet it was thought he was only joking.

However, he did carry out his threat with a coolness and premeditation that was characteristic of the man. He sat around for several days drinking steadily although he was repeatedly refused liquor in the hotels, and making remarks that are now known to refer to the awful death he was contemplating.

Wednesday afternoon he asked for a glass of water and was seen put something into it which was thought to be medicine. In a little while he appeared ill and was carried to his room and Dr. Farquharson phoned for, although even then he was not thought serious, but when asked how he felt he said very bad and that he would not last more than ten minutes. When the doctor arrived he asked him what he had taken and he told the doctor it was none of his business where he got it. He then was going into convulsions and despite every effort to save his life he died in a very short time. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon.

It is stated that deceased was a qualified veterinary surgeon and passed his examination in 1863 at Toronto. Thus it would appear he was about 70 years of age.

Queenstown

The ratepayers of the Municipality of Marquis held a well-attended meeting in the Lake McGregor school on Monday, December 1st, to nominate councillors for next year, and to discuss the proposed \$2,000 debenture loan. Secretary McKenzie acted as chairman of the meeting. He gave a brief outline of the work the council had done, and appealed to the voters to re-elect the old councillors. The nomination resulted in four of the old councillors being nominated and eight new ones, two of whom are residents of Queenstown, namely, A. Begg and Harry Deitz. The \$2,000 proposed loan created a lively discussion and every candidate nominated was requested to give his views on this and other important matters. The election takes place Dec. 8th.

On December 23rd, there will be a Christmas tree in connection with a program and dance at the Queens-

town school. The Ladies Aid Society is arranging the "doings" and assures a present to every child who attends.

Christmas eve, December 24th, there will be a Christmas tree, program and dance at the Berry Water School. Queenstown people are invited.

Louis Aasgard intends to make a trip to California this winter in order to regain his health. Alex Godkin, who built a swell new house last summer, is now putting up a large barn. Some Queenstown farmers must be making money.

The most complete line of jewelry ever shown in Gleichen now on display at Gaudaur's.

Quite a number of farmers in the extreme eastern end of Queenstown now haul their grain to Bassano across the new bridge. They claim Boozano is all right as to prices, but the trail leading thereto is hell.

"All aboard for Bow City for coal" is the cry this winter. Its a long trail—but even at that is better than haggling with the Indians.

The Pioneer school is closed for the term, and the teacher has left for friends in Michigan. In the meantime some of the Queenstown big boys feel very, very lonely.

Earl Mills and family are going to California this winter to have a good time while his brother Russell intends to take a course in engineering at Calgary.

A man will remember to his dying day the things he learned at college, unless he happened to learn them from books.

Wrestling and Sparring

A rare treat for lovers of wrestling and boxing will be put on in Gleichen next week when Private Riddell, welter-weight champion of Scotland will meet Joe Gimms of Calgary in a five-round sparring exhibition; and John Clement, the "Big Frenchman", of Seattle, will wrestle Walter Anderson, the local man.

Riddell has furnished credentials showing that he has defeated all the best men of Scotland and many of England during the past few years. Joe Grimm needs little introduction to Gleichen. He is Pelkey's sparring partner and is among the best in Canada today.

The "Big Frenchman" challenged Anderson through the Calgary Herald. He is known as one of the best men on the coast, and is said to hold the belt there. He weighs 190 pounds, which is the same as Anderson, the Gleichen favorite.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	65½
2 Northern	62
3 Northern	58½
4 Northern	53½
5 Northern	48½
6 Northern	45½
Feed	41
2 C.W. Oats	24
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	20
3 Extra Barley	29
3 Barley	27
4 Barley	24
Feed	22
1 Nor West Flax	97
2 Can West	95
3 "	85

Solid gold branches at Gaudaur's at prices that will astonish you.

You can have the CALL every week from now to Dec. 31st, 1914, for \$1.50.

Farmers Union Annual Meetings Queenstown and Gleichen

GLEICHEN

The annual meeting of the Gleichen U.F.A. was held in the Town Hall Saturday afternoon, December 6th, and was so well attended that standing room was at a premium. When the appointed time came for the meeting to open, President N. N. Hayes had not arrived and by a unanimous vote Wm Kirkup was called to the chair.

Before the calling of the roll was completed the President arrived and took the chair; and next called for the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved as read by the Secretary.

A review of the work of the Union was then given by the president and corresponding secretary, which showed that the membership had increased about eighteen per cent, notwithstanding the fact that new unions had been organized at Cluny and Standard and in each case a number of the old members had been absorbed in the membership of the new unions. Sixteen meetings had been held during the year. Besides subscribing to stock and constructing an \$8,000 elevator the union had distributed about 100,000 pounds of flour and other mill stuff, 41,000 pounds of binder twine, 376 cases of fresh fruit and 1,800 boxes of apples. Quite a quantity of dried fruit on which they had saved the consumers about \$4,000 beside creating a small fund for the union.

The quality of the goods handled has all been of the very best, and especially the fresh fruit had been of a much better quality than could have been secured in the regular channels of trade as the fruit was allowed to ripen on the trees and shipped direct to the consumers by express, so that the members received it ripe and at the same time fresh. Great praise is due Secretary Buckley for the prompt and efficient manner in which he handled the fruit shipments. These shipments were arriving almost daily during the busy season of the year, and yet they were delivered so promptly that there were only a very few cases which were over ripe when they reached the consumers, and in nearly every instance this was due to the parties who had given the orders for the fruit not calling for it promptly when they were notified that it had arrived. When it is remembered that all the goods were handled without any building, with the exception of the last carload of flour and apples, it is surprising that so little difficulty was experienced.

The members were so well pleased that a committee consisting of Messrs. Harry Scott, N. W. McMillan, Wm. Kirkup, J. C. Buckley, N. N. Hayes and W. D. Trego were appointed to consider ways and means for increasing co-operative buying for the coming season.

The election of officers was then taken up, and in each case the present incumbent of each office was re-elected by acclamation.

The election of delegates to the annual convention to be held in Lethbridge was then taken up, with the result that the following were elected: J. C. Buckley, N. W. McMillan, W. D. Trego, N. N. Hayes, Wm. Kirkup, L. A. Moore, T. W. Bates, J. R. Allgood and Jas. Naylor. The following were elected as alternates: D. Gillispie, A. F. Wilson, John Arnold, H. H. Shaw, Harold Prestwich and A. Neilson.

It was decided to meet again last Saturday to receive the report on co-operative buying.

W. D. Trego,
Corresponding Secretary.

QUEENSTOWN

The fourth annual meeting held by the Queenstown Farmers Union at the Pioneer School, Friday, Dec. 5th, like all the other meetings of its kind was a howling success. Owing to the fact that the weather was exceptionally fine and that grain hauling is at a standstill at present a very large crowd attended the meeting, in fact the school was packed to suffocation.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the meeting was called to order by President Macomber, who read his annual report and stated that the union had chiefly devoted its efforts the past year, to co-operative buying such as cedar posts, fence and hog wire, twine, formaldehyde, flour, apples, etc., thus saving its members considerable money. The secretary-treasurer stated that the union had about 140 members on the books, more than 100 being in good standing. He stated that it had been a prosperous year as far as paying dues were concerned. Old members paying up and many new ones coming in and that the farmers are sticking all right, having found out that it was to their own benefit to belong to the union.

The latest circulars received from the provincial secretary pertaining to the convention at Lethbridge, work packing plant, etc., were read and discussed. Orders for two carloads of cedar posts were taken and the secretary instructed to order same before spring.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Geo. Macomber and John Glambeck re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively for the fifth term. N. J. Hall was elected vice president, N. J. Hall, A. Begg, P. Kingsmith, Wallace Hall and R. Shore directors. J. Glambeck was elected as delegate to the Lethbridge convention January 21, 22 and 23, while several members volunteered to go and attend the convention at their own expense. Four new members were voted on and accepted.

About 7 o'clock supper was eaten in the two cook cars furnished by A. Begg and P. Mill. This was a great scheme and saved the hungry crowd from being crushed to death in the crowded school house.

After supper, speeches were made by visiting members from the Berry Water Union, and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Then a play, "Family Trouble," was presented by members of the Queenstown Amateur Dramatic Club, and it was a howling success. The rest of the night was devoted to dancing and a good time had, such as can always be had when the Queenstown farmers pull-off any affair.

JOHN GLAMBECK, Sec.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MAX.	MIN.
Dec. 10	55	17
11	51	97
12	48	20
13	47	23
14	44	20
15	46	18
16	44	18

The second meeting of the Gleichen Debating and Literary Society was held on Thursday evening, at the Methodist church. While the attendance was not so large as might have been desired, yet a very pleasant evening was enjoyed. A special program was given, Robt. Blair, H. D. McKay, Mrs. Peter McLean, Mrs. Durston, Miss Aylott, Miss Davis, Mrs. D. McLeod, Rev. Calam, Dr. Wainwright, and others, assisting. The feature of the evening was a twelve minute debate on "Resolved, That single blessedness is preferable to married life." The decision was left to the audience, and since the majority of those present were married 'tis easy to figure out what the decision was. A luncheon added to the enjoyment of the evening.

Christmas Tree

Friday night of this week in the Opera House will be held the Christmas tree for the youngsters of Gleichen, and the entertainment given by them. They have been practicing their parts earnestly, and the program is expected to be an exceptionally good one. It is as follows:

Christmas Carol, "The First Noel," School Children.
Acrostic, "Merry Christmas"—Sixteen Boys.
Recitation, "St. Patrick's Birthday"—Reddy Lafferty.
Dramatization of "The Gypsies' Warning"—Jesse Walker, Allene Parker, Leroy Kosford.
Recitation, "How We Spent Christmas"—Lava Allgood.
Piano Solo, "The Riot"—Robina Brewster.
Hoop Drill, Sixteen Girls.
Recitation, "Christmas Has Come"—Louis Bartech.
Dramatization of "Story Land"—Some little children.
Recitation, "Betsey and I Are Out"—Leslie Brereton.
Recitation, "The Little Army"—Four Boys.
Recitation, "Only a Little Boy"—Thomas Naylor.
Dialogue, "Hiring a Servant."
Piano solo, "The Dance of the Deaconess"—Joe Marshall.

Santa Claus has arranged to be present with a gift for every child three years old and upwards. Those in charge have seen fit to draw this age limit, since those younger are hardly old enough to appreciate the meaning of Christmas.

Doors open at 7.30. Program starts at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—ABOUT 15 TONS OF Hay or Green feed in stack. Send prices to Box 4, Bow Valley Call, Gleichen.

Alberta Estray Law

The Alberta Estray Law prescribes that the party who takes up an estray animal must immediately notify the brand reader nearest to his place to come out and examine the animal and take a copy of the brand, if any, on the animal. Then an advertisement must be inserted in the nearest local paper and also in the Alberta Gazette, and until the law is complied with the holder of an astray cannot collect any fee for his trouble or feed. Prompt action must be taken, the law being very strict in this matter. The brand readers are entitled to a fee of two dollars for each animal they examine and mileage to the amount of 10c per mile for the first 10 miles. The cost of the advertising and the reading of the brands is a charge against the astray animal and must be paid when the animal is claimed. The party holding the animal is responsible for all charges until it is sold or redeemed by the owner. No charges for feed are allowed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of November. From November 15 to April 15 a fee of 15c per head per day is allowed for horses and cattle dating from the day on which the notice is mailed to the owner of the astray animal or to the Alberta Gazette, but not exceeding the sum of nine dollars. South of the 36th township only five cents a day is allowed for feed and the total cost is limited to three dollars.

Another Rancher Gives His Views of Boyce

Red Deer River,
December 9, 1913.

Editor "Call:"

In one of your recent issues I see a letter from John Clark re Boyce. I quite agree with Mr. Clark in his plea. But there are two sides to look at. Mr. Clark's is one side. On the other hand it must be remembered that at the time these horses were stolen, Boyce was the one who enticed Walker to help him steal them from the field. Walker gave himself up and turned King's evidence at the trial—as for Boyce, he did not do so, so that Walker should never have been sentenced at all. However, I do believe that if Boyce is let out now he will be a different man and he should be given another chance to prove himself to the public.

I also quite agree with all Mr. Clark says about those smooth-tongued gentlemen, the horse thieves. I may say a few years ago when the country was wild and no one near you, horses could be turned out in the fall and you could get them all back safe when you wanted them, but now the country is full of the horse thieves, who make their living only by what they steal from the farmer and rancher. It is the outcasts and scum from across the line that are doing such work in Canada today, and the police we have nowadays catch only those who give themselves up as Walker did.

I am an old horse-rancher, too, and know that a bullet is too good for such men as these and I would not hesitate to give them one if I ever could get the chance—as it would help to rid the range of such pests who will stay at your ranch over night and tell you smooth yarns and try to find out all they can then go on the range next morning and steal your horses and clear out.

I would like to see some others take up this matter.

Yours truly,
H. CALDER.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON DOUBLE barrel shot gun. \$45 grade, 28 inch barrels, modifier choke, 72 lbs. Inside of barrels perfect. Has been used very little, and is as sound and tight as when it left the factory. A well balanced gun of best materials. Sale price, \$25. May be seen at Cosgrave's Hardware store.—Rev. M. C. Gandier. 381f

\$5 REWARD FOR INFORMATION leading to the recovery of a bay mare colt 2 years old, four white feet. Branded —Z on left thigh.—R. Richey, (formerly A. W. Demarest) Box 91, Gleichen. See 22, 1p23, 1p22. 41



Liquor License Ordinance

APPLICATION
FOR
TRANSFER OF LIQUOR LICENSE

Application has been made by Fred Brosseau for consent to the transfer to himself of the license granted Eudor Brosseau in respect to the Palace Hotel situate on lots eighteen (18), nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in block two (2), Gleichen, Alberta.

If necessary this application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at a meeting to be held in the License Branch Offices, 309 8th ave West, Calgary, on Thursday, January 8th, 1914, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton this 8th day of December, 1913.

L. F. CLARRY,
Deputy Attorney General.



HAVE YOU CATARRH? Is nasal breathing impaired? Does your throat get husky or clogged?

Modern science proves that these symptoms result from run down health. Snuffs and vapors are irritating and useless. You should build your general health with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion—its nourishing powers will enrich and enliven the blood, aid nutrition and assimilation and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membranes which are affected. Scott's Emulsion will raise your standard of health to correct catarrh. Shun alcoholic mixtures and insist on SCOTT'S.



A MENDS FOR ALL

By E. R. Punshon

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne & Toronto

(Cont. ned)
CHAPTER XXVII
Greatest Love

Inside this house, which for some days past she had been in the habit of visiting daily, Dora Rose had now established a position of her own, so that she was permitted to come and go unquestioned.

At first Durand and his accomplices had plotted against her, but she faced them boldly and convinced them that any hurt offered to her would be instantly avenged, and also that there was nothing she intended less than to take any steps against them so long as Wilton Mayne lay there ill.

He was indeed, very seriously ill, and as his weakness increased so did the strength of the Billy man possession. Almost all the time now he was Billy Man, most degraded and reckless of ruffians, and only when Dora was with him did there ever appear any hint of the Wilton Mayne personality. But one curious thing that Dora noticed and that gave her some hope was that during these brief glimpses of his Wilton Mayne self, he seemed to have some glimmering of his state, and would even appear to struggle faintly to keep the Billy Man possession away.

Can you cast out devils? he asked Dora once.

By prayer and by fasting, she answered.

Then pray and fast, he murmured, for do you know, Dora, I think there is one takes possession of me sometimes—or why am I here, Dora? for this is not where I live.

It was almost invariably the case that immediately after any such glimmer of light the Billy Man personality would return with greater force than ever; and he who a minute before had been the gentle and noble-minded poet would change in the twinkling of an eye into the evil and reckless outlaw deserted of God.

PRESERVE BABY'S SKIN



CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment. They keep the skin and scalp clean and clear, sweet and healthy, besides soothing irritations which often prevent sleep and if neglected become chronic disfigurements.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address: Postum Drug & Chemical Corp., Dept. 3K, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 977

and man, who would ever hurl his curses at her as she sat patiently by his bedside.

On this occasion, when Therold had accompanied Dora to the neighborhood, she was met in the passage by Mrs. Crookes, who welcomed her with a malign grin.

He is bad to-day, she said, no one dares go near him. She put up her hand and felt the side of her head ruefully. That was the plate, she said, I dodged the bottle, but the plate took me fair and square.

Dora had already had experience of him under the influence of one of these fits of violence in which he was a danger to himself and to all around him but she went on unhesitatingly. She was almost at the door when Mrs. Crookes called her grudgingly:

I wouldn't go in, miss, if I was you—he is in an awful nasty mood. He was talking of you and swearing he would strangle you if you come a-nigh him again. He seems in a terrible nasty mood—and specially set against you, miss.

That is because he is afraid of me, said Dora with a sudden light in her eyes.

She opened the door and entered, and immediately she screamed out at her a volley of foul oaths. Taking no notice she drew nearer and he lay back on his bed, suddenly quiet, and watched her with sullen eyes. He was so greatly changed that those who had known him best would have found it difficult to recognize the brilliant young poet in this wasted, hollow-eyed man. He looked years older, his face was marked and lined with evil suddenly grown prominent, his mouth had taken on a sinister downward twist, like a jernant snarl that gave an impression of wickedness and defiance to the whole face. The eyes, too, had become bloodshot, and peeped from behind half closed lids with a kind of cunning ferocity that entirely changed their expression. The face was nitoge her base and hideous; it did not show so much as a hint of anything that was still evil.

For some minutes he lay still while Dora stood by his bedside, looking silently down at him. At last he moved impatiently as though her steady watchfulness annoyed him, and then he said:

Why have you come to trouble me again?

Al, he said with wicked triumph, but it is I—I am Billy Man, and Wilton Mayne is gone for ever.

Not for ever, she said, for he will come back to me.

He is gone now, at any rate, he grinned, and here is Billy Man. He leered at her horribly. A fine girl I don't think, he said, and added something too horrible to be repeated and that Dora hardly understood, though she shuddered at it.

Hush, hush, she said. He laughed again triumphantly. Don't that show you, he said, how far away Wilton Mayne has gone? Why do you still trouble me?

Because, she answered, however far he has gone he will return, and suddenly she called him, her voice and her eyes were full of tender love. Wilton Mayne, Wilton Mayne, she repeated softly, clearly insistently.

Curse you, he shrieked, writhing on the bed; curse you, be quiet.

But she paid him no heed, and kneeling beside him with her steady eyes on his she still called, insistently, sweetly, longingly.

He writhed upon the bed like one tormented. Each time she said the name it was like a fresh pang, he cursed, he swore, blasphemed even; but through the loudest of his cries she still whispered the name of Wilton Mayne; he tried to strike her but she took no notice of the blow, which was indeed light, for he was very weak. Still she continued to call Wilton Mayne by all the power and the sweetness of her love and her great pity. Something seemed to urge her on, to tell her this was her last hope, the last chance vouchsafed her. She persisted till he fell back on the bed and groaned out:

Do you want to kill me, then? I am too weak to stand this.

In truth his face was ghastly, and his breath came in great gasps, while every muscle of his face quivered. But Dora did not cease, though she saw his exhaustion plainly.

Wilton, Wilton, Wilton, she repeated. Wilton Mayne.

Let me alone, groaned out the man upon the bed; would you destroy me? Let me alone, I say, for you torment me.

But the soft sound of her voice never ceased, the agony of her longing to call him back never relaxed, she even compelled him to turn to face the dear love in her eyes.

For you know I love you, Wilton, she whispered, and on a sudden she was aware that the change had come.

He shivered and grew still, and then stiffened himself out till he lay like a corpse and so for a moment or two he remained. Then he smiled, and the sinister twist of his mouth disappeared, and the eyes grew open and frank, and the whole expression became different, till it seemed to Dora that a new man was being born beneath her eyes.

Oh, Wilton, Wilton, she cried and began to sob, and he put out his hand and touched her tenderly.

Why, Dora, dear Dora, he murmured, what is the matter?

I am so happy, she stammered, and then she experienced a sensation of great triumph, for this was the first time she had ever prevailed by herself and drawn back the self of Wilton Mayne and driven away the other alien personality by, as it seemed the force of her own love. On previous occasions the change had always seemed to come of its own accord, little affected or hastened by her efforts. But if she had succeeded once, why should she not be able to succeed always? You shall always be Wilton Mayne now, she said tenderly, and that other shall never come back at all.

But when she looked at him it was Billy Man that peeped mockingly at her from his eyes, and seemed to her that she was only just in time to call back Wilton and drive away his.

CRAMPS AT NIGHT REQUIRE PROMPT REMEDY

Agonizing Pain Prevented by Keeping Nerviline Handy on the Shelf

A CASE IN POINT ILLUSTRATED

Deadly cramps—the symptoms are not to be mistaken. Suddenly and without warning the patient experiences such agony in the stomach as to confront the countenance and cause him to cry aloud for help.

Then it is that the wonderful power of Nerviline can make itself felt—it cures so quickly.

"Last summer I was stricken with a frightful attack of cramps. I feared the pain in my stomach would kill me."

"My eyes bulged out and the veins in my forehead stood out like whipcords."

"My cries attracted a neighbor, who came to my assistance, and in a moment or two handed me half a teaspoonful of Nerviline in some sweetened water."

"It seemed as if an angel had charmed away the pain. In ten seconds I was well. Nerviline has a wonderful name in this locality, and is considered best for cramps, diarrhoea, flatulence, stomach and bowel disorders. I urge all my friends to use Nerviline."

"MANLEY M. LEGERDE, "Williamburg."

No home is safe or can afford to miss the manifold advantages of having Nerviline on hand in case of accident or emergent sickness. Large family size bottles of Nerviline, 50¢; trial size, 25¢, all dealers or The Catarrhose Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

other, fouler self.

So for nearly an hour, a silent battle raged by that bedside, and did she relax her attention for a moment, then the Billy Man self came peeping back and had once more to be driven away. It was as if her love were a powerful weapon indeed, but one that needed to be constantly employed; even if for an instant she relaxed it as it were, or ceased to hold it over him like a shield, then Wilton Mayne would begin to slip from her grasp, and Billy Man came sneaking back. It came to her with a sense of horror that the strain was exhausting her, that she could not go on like this for very long. But in spite of her fatigue she persisted; she began to feel that victory might be hers.

Wilton, Wilton, she said, you are mine now.

She put her hand towards him and she felt him kiss it. Dora, he said, speaking almost for the first time, what has happened? Where am I? For I have a feeling, he said slowly, as though you had drawn me out of a deep pit.

You are mine, she whispered, you are mine now.

He kissed her hand again.

Dora, he said, is there not a devil called Billy Man that you have driven out of me?

She looked at him without speaking, amazed and fearful, for this was the first time he had ever referred to his other self.

A devil called Billy Man, Wilton continued, that you have driven out of me—he will return.

I will drive him away again, said Dora.

He will return. I will drive him away, said Dora once more.

But he will return you cannot always watch, Wilton murmured as if speaking more to himself than to her.

He shall not return, said Dora between her teeth; and you must help and you must keep him away.

How can I when he is myself? he said to her.

Al, no, no, no, she wailed in despair, do not say that.

(To be Continued)

An eminent, but rather eccentric author wrote a business suit with immaculate white kid gloves when he called on some friends who were proud-parents of a small son.

The little boy seemed to be much attracted by the caller and stayed close by his chair all the time.

You like to stand by Mr. L.—and hear his funny stories, don't you, Arthur? asked his father.

No; his hands smell just like our automobile, replied Arthur.

FAMILY OF FIVE
All Indulged Freely From Infancy

It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by tea and coffee drinking.

That is because many parents do not realize that tea and coffee contain a drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble. (The same drug is found in tea.)

"There are five children in my family," writes a Western mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago."

"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We now are doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble."

(Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as in coffee drinking.)

"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved and was given coffee. When we changed to Postum he like it and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for it—tum.

Too Late

A certain legal luminary, though a good administrator of the law in other respects, was noted for the way he got mixed in his charges to the jury. On one occasion a case was tried before him, the points of which may be briefly stated thus:

Smith brought a suit against Jones upon a promissory note given for a horse. Jones' defence was failure of consideration, he averring that at the time of the purchase the horse had the glands of which he died, and that Smith knew it. Smith replied that the horse did not have the glands, but the distemper, and that Jones knew it when he bought him.

The judge thus charged the jury: Gentlemen of the Jury: Pay attention to the charges of the Court. You have already made one mistake of this case because you did not pay attention, and I do not want you to do it again. I intend to make it so clear to you this time that you cannot possibly make any mistake. This suit is upon a note given for a promissory horse. I hope you understand that. Now, if you find that at the time of the sale Smith had the glands and Jones knew it, Jones cannot recover and that is clear, gentlemen. I will state it again. If you find that at the time of the sale Jones had the distemper and Smith knew it, then Smith cannot possibly recover. But, gentlemen, I will state it a third time, so that you cannot possibly make a mistake. If at the time of the sale Smith had the glands, and Jones the distemper, and the horse knew it, then neither Smith, Jones, nor the horse can recover.

The jury disagreed.

Don't Submit to Asthma. If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

They had been talking as they walked through the leafy groves of Cherokee Park. She had remarked pathetically: Oh, it must be terrible to a man to be rejected by a woman.

Indeed it must, was his response. Then after a while, with sympathetic ingenuitiveness, she exclaimed: It doesn't seem that I could ever have the heart to do it.

And then came a silence between them as he thought it over.

Amusing Jim

She was a very little girl, and she had charge of a still smaller boy, her baby brother, Jim. Timidly approaching one of the ticket office windows at Junction, she asked how much the fare was to New York. The clerk told her and she moved away.

But presently she returned and made the same innocent inquiry, once more to be informed with the same courtesy. A few minutes later she was there again.

Look here, my little girl, said the clerk, this is the third time you've asked me the same question.

Yes, sir, said the little girl, I know that; but Jim likes to see you peep out at your window because there's a lot of hair across it and he says it is just like being at the zoo.

Mandy, what did your husband say about the scenery of New York City and its environs?

Nothing; all he talked about was the awfulness of the styles of dress the women wore.

\$100 REWARD, \$100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one devoted disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, it directly upon the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for full testimonials. Address: J. C. KENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. 75c. Tan's Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Dutch Frye was in a hotel in a western city one day, when a man whom he knew slightly, rushed up to him and handed him this:

Dutch, lend me \$100, I've been drinking a little too much since I've been in this town, and I've used up all the money I brought with me. Furthermore, this hotel is very strict and has a rule that no drinks can be served in the room of a guest unless he is ill in bed and has a doctor's certificate to show for it. The fact is, Dutch, I have already had pneumonia, diphtheria, asthma, congestion of the lungs, inflammatory rheumatism, laryngitis, and—

Take the hundred, said Dutch solemnly. I'm afraid if you keep on you might have some fatal disease.

A certain eminent landscape artist sold a picture to a wealthy woman of Boston. The woman soon became tired of the picture, because, as she declared, it lacked animation. So she sent for another artist and asked him to paint a man or a woman on the road that ran through the middle of the picture.

The artist did so, and when he met the man who had painted the original work he told him what he had done. I had the temerity to alter a landscape of yours the other day, he said.

Was the one you sold to Mrs. W. She wanted a figure painted in, so I added an old man walking down the road.

Read! What read? There is no road in that picture.

Why, yes there is, said the other. There is a road that runs through the middle of the canvas.

Why, you fool, indignantly cried the first artist, that's no road! That's a river.

ALLOW ME TO PRESENT MY BEST FRIEND

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E.W. GILLET CO. LTD. TORONTO. WINNIPEG. MONTREAL.

Editorial Wriggling

The following from a North Dakota paper must take its place among the classics of editorial apology.

We wish to apologize to Mrs. Orlando Overlook. In our paper last week we had as a heading: Mrs. Overlook's Big Feet. The word we had ought to have used is a French word pronounced the same way, but spelled fete. It means a celebration and is considered a very tony word.

Not His Fault

Don't blame me, judge, your honor, for appearing before you in this condition. My wife drove me to drink. She did, eh? How did she do it? Well, she kept nagging at me to go out and look for a job till I got so blamed nervous and upset that I didn't have no control over myself.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen—In July 1905, I was thrown from a road machine injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept. 1906 Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and today I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,
MATTHEW X BAINES, mark

Great Invention

What have we here? My patent reversible film. And the scene? Bulgars chasing Turks. Should you wish to show it in Turkish territory you turn it backward. Then you have Turks chasing Bulgars.

The president of the health insurance company was displeased, not to say ruffled. He considered himself a downy bird, a sharp-eyed spectator and a knowing ear. The principal business of his company was to insure people against illness. That is, for payment of a certain sum amount annually they could collect an indemnity for all the time they were ill.

The prize writer of this insurance stood before the president and bowed his head to the storm of reproach that was cast upon him.

What did you mean by insuring this fellow Brown? shouted the president. Sir, said the prize writer he had never been sick for a day up to the time we insured him.

But can't you be reasonable! burst forth the president.

Well, I admit he has been sick a good deal since he took out his policy, admitted the man who was being bawled out.

Sick a good deal! Under the president. As well as I can make out as soon as he got this insurance he gave up his apartment and hired a cot in the hospital.

Owner (rushing up and seizing boy, who has run away because he has broken his windows)—You broke my window, you young rascal, didn't you? To be sure I did—and didn't you see me running home for money to pay for it?

Good Business Reason
But why, asked the observer of men of the itinerant musician, why do you play an accordion? Nobody likes the accordion any more.

Ah, signor, I have da reason. Da peep who no like da accord! pay me ta big mon to stoppa ma noise.

It's a long Way Down
When you feel in a scrappy mood don't try to take a fall out of a flying machine.

The e-to will, which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

Mrs. Farmer—Well, what do you want—grub?

Tired Tatters—Well, lady, do I look as if I was begging gasoline?

"BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER"

Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves. Thinness of the blood, or anemia, is common in young folks as well as old. Especially is it the case with those who work in ill ventilated factories—or those who are shut up indoors in winter time with a coal stove burning up the oxygen or emitting carbonic (oxide) gas. This blood, or blood which lacks the red blood corpuscles, in anemic people may have been caused by lack of good fresh air breathed into lungs, or by poor digestion or dyspepsia. Sometimes people suffer from anemia over the heart which is not heart disease at all, but caused by indigestion. Whatever the cause, there's just one remedy that you can turn to—knowing that it has given satisfaction for over 40 years.

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Is a blood cleanser and alternative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart—nerves—brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and strenuous instead of tired, weak and faint. Nowadays you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Tablets, as well as the liquid form from all medicine dealers, or tablets by mail, prepaid in \$1 or 50c size. Address: R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S GREAT 1008 PAGE ILLUSTRATED COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER WILL BE SENT FREE, CLOTH BOUND FOR 50 ONE-CENT STAMPS.

Lucky Man

I suppose you were presented at court while you were in London, she inquired.

Yes, replied he, I was presented twice, but was acquitted both times.

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As Values are Judged

Great Scott, woman Are you trying to ruin me?

Why, Henry! You don't even know what I paid for the gown.

I know that any gown that looks as bad as that one costs more than I can afford to pay.

The Son

A good story is told of one of our most prominent financiers who had a son whose extravagance was notorious. Not long ago at the end of the business day, the banker left his office and stood for a minute on the curb before starting for the station. Immediately a taxi drove up, the driver seeing a desirable fare in prospect.

I drive your son to business every day, intimated the driver.

He can afford it, retorted the millionaire.

Many times a winning smile is seen on the face of a good loser.

TRICKS OF THE MOVIES

HOW FILM PRODUCERS GET STRANGE EFFECTS.

Trick Moving Pictures Are Mostly Made With a Stop Camera Which Allows Dummies To Be Substituted For Live Actors at the Critical Moment—Method of Making Miniature Movies.

The stop camera is the medium by which a great many clever trick films are taken. First of all, a film consists of a series of still photographs called frames, each about half an inch in depth, which are both photographed and thrown upon the screen at a normal speed of sixteen per second. The stop camera, however, is so arranged that one single frame of the film may be exposed, the camera stopped, and alterations made, only the effects of which are filmed.

A man is knocked down and apparently run over by a steam roller, but as soon as it is off him he rises and walks away, full of life. This is how such a picture is taken. The stop camera films the man being knocked down by the steam roller, the knocking down part being an acrobatic feat, and then the camera is stopped, the real man slips out of "the lines," a dummy is substituted, the camera gets going again, but the film shows no break. When the steam roller has passed over the dummy the camera is stopped, the dummy removed, and the real man lies down in its place, afterwards to jump up in a very life-like manner.

Another variety of trick film that has long mystified picture-goers is that of the bricklayer who falls from the top of a skyscraper into the street below, apparently without being any worse for it. His legs, arms, and head scattered on the pavement mysteriously reassemble, allowing the bricklayer to get up and walk away. Exactly the same procedure is used; the top of the skyscraper is usually being erected in the studio and backed up by cleverly-painted scenery. The camera records the man's fall up to a certain point, and then stops, whilst the man is safely caught in a net hidden below. The next scene is in the street and shows the dummy crashing to the ground, the parts detaching themselves on concussion. The reassembling is done by means of invisible wires; then the camera is stopped, and the real man substituted—and one leans back and says, "Marvellous! How on earth is it done?"

The dummy is used in numerous tricks. The villain who perishes in the flames possesses only a straw heart beneath his waistcoat; the Christian martyr, being composed of highly indigestible material, affords little satisfaction to the wild beast devouring him.

We have all seen the furniture behave as if influenced by hidden machinery and walks round the room. This kind of film takes many days to prepare, the objects having to be moved ever so slightly between each photograph, so that a film which takes but five or ten minutes to show may have been weeks in the making. The flowers which mysteriously arrange themselves are also controlled by threads.

Many producers are fond of showing a man jumping from a river to a bridge several hundred feet above. To obtain this effect the actor is filmed dropping from the bridge in the ordinary way, but that portion of the film depicting his falling is reversed, thus giving the bizarre effect described.

"Speedomania" is put to shame by some of the folk on the film, who simply fly through space. The chase picture, where a dozen promiscuous persons, intent upon revenge, chase the culprit at ever-increasing speed round a tree, is the most commonly known of these. Everything is filmed in the ordinary way, but when the film is being joined up every other photograph is cut out, so that the action becomes twice as quick. The operator adds to the fun by projecting at considerably above the sixteen per second.

Such extraordinary phenomena as nava battles, in which mono-war are blown up, bridges collapse, trains are driven over into the river, etc., are generally done in miniature in the studio, the camera being brought right close up to give things life-size appearance, the "sea" being a specially prepared tank placed upon the studio table.

Occasionally one sees motor cars climb up bare walls—a seemingly impossible feat. The wall is a piece of painted scenery laid upon the studio floor. The car drives over it, whilst the camera is placed up above. When the film is in its natural position it appears as if the car were running up a perfectly perpendicular wall. The vision effect requires very careful handling, and is done by means of a double exposure. The primary scene is filmed first. Then, with the exception of one corner of the scene, where those appearing in "vision" have to play their part, everything is draped in black. The same film is put through again, thus giving it a double exposure. Special preparations in development is responsible for the transparency of the "vision."

Better Quality Wanted.
Little Elsie, given her first glass of mineral water, made a very wry face over it.

"It tastes that way, dear, because it's charged," said her mother.
"I guess, mamma," said Elsie, pushing it aside, "I'll just have some of the kind you've paid for."

Quite Unnecessary.
Jeweller: "This ring is ten shillings more than the plain one, or account of the chasing."
Customer: "Oh, but you won't have to chase me! I'm going to pay for what I got!"

BREEDING ABNORMAL FISH.

Curious Custom of Chinese and Japanese Origin.

The telescope fish, a monstrous variety of carp, is a creation of the Chinese and Japanese fish breeders, who are past masters in the art of deforming nature. It has an almost globular, glistening body, gilded on the sides, double dorsal fins and a long tail of peculiar shape. Its eyes and their sockets are very prominent and resemble the object glasses of telescopes, whence the name telescope fish. A carp possessing this abnormal feature was discovered in Japan in the 16th century, since which epoch the peculiar character has been perpetuated and combined with many variations in form and coloring, by careful selection and crossing.

The variety known as Yen-tan-yen or "well tail" preserves the normal structure of the eye during life, but its delicate transparent tail attains an enormous size and falls in graceful folds, like a veil, producing effects that a "serpentine" dancer might envy, when a little fish moves in the sunlight.

Other Japanese varieties of the telescope fish are the "sheep's nose," which owes its name to the convexity of its body; the "pig's snout," which has a head resembling those of Asiatic swine; and the "fan tail," which raises and spreads its tail in the manner of a fan-tail pigeon.

The Chinese breeders of telescope fish disdain these abnormalities of structure and devote their attention chiefly to coloring. By modifying the temperature of the water, and by impregnating it with lime and iron, they produce startling shades and markings. Among the innumerable varieties thus obtained we may mention the "spotted," with a belly of silver and sides and back marked with blue, yellow, black, rose and carmine dots; the crimson "ruby" and the "superb," with glittering scales, scarlet belly, and black or bright red markings on the back.

Shrewd Sexton.

Among the tourists who travel through France, a considerable number visit the cathedral at Rheims, a magnificent example of Gothic architecture. In the tower there is an enormous clock, and it is the sexton's business to wind it every day—a very tiring job, as the weights are naturally extremely heavy.

The sexton, however, is a very shrewd fellow. Whenever he shows the trippers this wonderful piece of mechanism he remarks: "Ladies and gentlemen, if you do not believe me regarding the heaviness of the clock weights, try for yourselves."

Each of the trippers immediately gives a turn or two to the wheel, and as there are some 200 visitors a day the trippers unconsciously and eagerly wind the clock for him, and in addition, give him an extra tip for being allowed to do his work.

The Letter M.

The Hebrew name of M was Mem, water, and it is curious to note that the original form of this character in the most ancient manuscript is a wavy line, which to the not too particular ancients represented water. By some philologists the letter M as used by the Phoenicians is supposed to have come from a picture representing the human face, the two down strokes representing the contour of the countenance, the V stroke signifying the nose, the two dots, long since disused, and a stroke beneath the V representing the eyes and the mouth. The old Phoenician form of the letter does indeed bear a comical sort of resemblance to the human face.

Fate's Perversity.

A commuter was in a dreadful wreck. The collision had been head on, four coaches were telescoped, flames burst forth, the shrieks and groans of the dying mingled with the hiss of escaping steam.

The commuter, black as a coal, was dragged out by the feet from under a mound of charred and badly mangled corpses.

"Are you hurt?" he was asked.
The commuter opened his eyes and stretched himself, then, rising, said:

"Hurt? Me? Of course I ain't hurt! I never and I can't be! I carry an accident insurance policy."

Stars That Outshine the Sun.

One of the Government astronomers, referring to stars that are so distant that they have no measurable parallax, asserted that one of these, the brilliant Canopus, can be said with confidence to be thousands of times brighter than our sun. Whether we should say 20,000, 10,000 or 5,000 no one can decide. The first magnitude stars, Rigel and Spica, also are at an immeasurable distance and must, in view of their actual brightness, enormously outshine the sun.

Got His Reward.

"George," said his fiancée, "is your watch correct?"
"Yes," replied George, with a merry laugh. "It is keeping better time since I put your picture inside the case."

"Oh, you flatterer! How could that be?"

"Well, you see, when I placed your picture inside the case I added another jewel!"

Bad Judgment.

"There is one discordant note in your garden, my dear madam," remarked the aesthetic landscape architect.

"What is that?" asked the lady, much alarmed.

"I notice," he replied, with a shudder, "that you have a dogwood planted near some pussy willows."

Historical.

"Now, children," said the teacher of the juvenile class in history, "can any of you tell me Nero's greatest crime?"
"Playing the fiddle," promptly replied the youngster at the foot.

A MYSTERIOUS REPUBLIC.

Strange Commonwealth Within the Dominions of the Czar.

Russian authorities are puzzled to decide what should be done with the Inmanak republic, a mysterious commonwealth whose deeds and terrors have astonished Russia during the last six months.

For 20 years this Inmanak republic has existed in the Czar's dominions, with its own constitution, laws, punishments, printing press and police, yet its discovery is only recent.

Last year, Kasimir Veliki, a traveler in Siberia, stumbled accidentally on this village of 1,000 houses and many farms and was made prisoner. The town lies 300 miles from Vladivostok and is not marked on the map. He learned that the community claimed to be independent of both the Czar and of the Government of Peking. Over a dirty inn floated a flag which resembled the Russian tricolor, but was embroidered with a bad copy of the Chinese dragon. By a stroke of luck and after surprising adventures Veliki escaped before he could find out more about this unknown republic.

At Vladivostok, Veliki's story was at first not believed. Afterwards a commission of inquiry was sent out, under an escort of 500 Cossacks, with three mountain guns. The commission occupied the town by surprise and returned to Vladivostok with a complete report. It discovered that the republic had been started first as a holy retreat for ascetics and that it afterwards fell into the hands of Russian and Chinese convicts and prospered amazingly.

The founder was the millionaire ascetic, Innocent Sibirakoff, who inherited a fortune of \$25,000,000, fell under the influence of mystical persons and finally gave up his property and wandered about Siberia and Russia as a beggar.

When traveling in East Asia he was struck by the secluded position of the Inmanak valley. He gave \$5,000 to three holy men to build log houses and a log church. The good men and 20 other persons stayed there for three years. In the fourth year there descended upon them a band of Yakutsk convicts, who murdered the whole 23 persons. These invaders started the Inmanak republic, which was first a mere robbers' den, and for two years kept pirate boards on the Ussuri river.

The republic developed. More bandits and convicts came, drank, fought and murdered. Next came the Chinese, with their wives. The bandits murdered the Chinese and stole their wives.

The settlement grew, made its own constitution and laws and in the village and country around counted nearly 5,000 adherents at the time it was discovered by Veliki. The Russian commission, carefully guarded by the 500 Cossacks, set itself to examine the laws and economic state of the republic. They had opportunities to see the law at work. When they entered the village a man was being hung up by the heels for stealing a horse, and not far off a naked Chinese, who had been beaten to death, lay in the snow. Around his body danced Inmanak women, sinking menacing songs. The punished Chinese, it appeared, had broken the local fishing law.

The Inmanak republic proved to have a whole code of laws, which cannot be traced to any Russian or other origin.

Europe Has 100,000 Doctors.

Of all the nations of Europe the British appear to care more for health. In all there are about 100,000 doctors in Europe.

Of these England has both the largest absolute number and also the largest proportion relatively to the population—namely, 28,900 altogether and 7.8 per 10,000 inhabitants. Bulgaria has the smallest number of medical practitioners—only 0.47 per 10,000 inhabitants. In Germany the total number of practitioners is 22,500, or 5.6 per 10,000 inhabitants; in France the total number is 19,800, giving 5.1 per 10,000 inhabitants; and in Italy the total number is 18,270, giving 5.6 per 10,000 inhabitants.—Ireland's Own.

Potter Wasps at Work.

The family eumenidae, or solitary wasps, contain some curious workers. Some are miners and dig tiny tunnels in the earth; some are carpenters and cut channels in wood and then divide the space into chambers by partitions of mud; some build oval or globelike mud nests on branches or twigs. This home may be partitioned into several tiny rooms, into which are put various small insects captured by the mother wasp and upon which the young wasps feed.

Testing the Iron.

The laundress puts a little saliva on the flatiron to see if it is hot enough. If it runs along the iron rapidly it is hot enough, but if it sticks to the bottom and is evaporated the iron is too cold. The reason is that if hot enough the bottom of the drop of saliva is converted into vapor and the drop rolls along the iron rapidly; if too cold the drop sticks and evaporates gradually.

Her Other Half.

The four-year-old twins, who had no playmate of their own age, were delighted when a little girl of three came to visit a neighbor.

After the three children had played together for a time the twins, hand in hand, went to their mother and said, "Mother, where's the other one of her?"

Strong Influence.

Friend—You have great influence over your husband. He never left your side all yesterday. How did you manage it?

Wife—Oh, I just sat firmly on the tails of his coat; that's all.

Doesn't Deserve Help.

The man who is willing to let other people hear his troubles isn't worth relieving.

MEPHISTOPHELES.

No Satisfactory Proof as to the Origin of the Name Exists.

There has been much discussion concerning the origin of the word Mephistopheles in the past, which has, moreover, as yet ended in no very satisfactory conclusion. Some very bizarre explanations had been propounded before the time of Goethe, who was himself forced to own to the musician Zelter in a letter of Nov. 20, 1820, "I cannot give any definite answer to the question, 'Whence comes the name Mephistopheles?'"

According to one theory it was a hybrid Greco-Hebraic formation of mephis and tephel (the liar); according to another its etymology was entirely Greek—very dubious Greek—mephosphilos, "he who does not love the light." Though this derivation is hardly acceptable, it appears that this was the original form of the name, the second vowel being replaced by i at first in England, whence it was taken into the popular German mysticism.

In the "Goethe Jahrbuch" Herr Oelke gives an entirely novel derivation which, if farfetched, has at least the merit of originality. It is based on two names found in chapters 4 and 15 of the second book of Samuel, Pephiosbeteu and Architophel. He reminds us that it was customary in the middle ages when giving names to evil spirits to refer to the Old Testament; hence the combination "Mephistopheles."

The explanation is not perceptibly more absurd than others. Goethe himself had a trick of using the abbreviated form Mephisto when it suited the exigencies of his meter. It may be remembered that this particularly irritated Schopenhauer, who wrote in his pamphlet "On the Murder (Verbrechen) of the German Language," "The foolish desire for brevity goes so far as to cut off even the devil's tail by writing Mephisto for Mephistopheles."—Westminster Gazette.

LUCKY BASEBALL FLUKE.

Think of a Player Making a Home Run on an Infield Fly!

"In all the years I have been attending baseball games—and they are more than I would care to number—there is one play which stands out in my mind as the greatest I have ever seen," says a contributor to the American Magazine.

"There was no wonderful skill embodied in the play. It was, I suppose, pure luck. But the fact remains that I have never seen it duplicated nor approached, and it is, so far as I know, unique in the annals of baseball."

"The game was one between Washington and Cincinnati back in the days when Washington was in the National league. The score was 1 to 0 in Cincinnati's favor in the last half of the ninth. Two men were out, and Washington had a runner on second, with Wilmet at the bat. On the first ball pitched Wilmet swung hard and knocked an infield fly, the highest I have ever seen. The ball went up and up until it was visible only as a tiny speck."

"With the crack of the bat the runner on second had started for home, and he crossed the plate before the ball began to fall. Buck Ewing, Cincinnati's first baseman; McPhee, who played second, and 'Germany' Smith, the shortstop, all gathered between first and second awaiting for the ball to drop. Wilmet sped around the bases at top speed and passed third as the ball fell just inside the triangle of waiting infielders."

"The ball struck the hard earth of the base line and bounded high in the air, Ewing having to wait for it to descend a second time before he could make the throw home. Wilmet slid around the plate and was safe, having won the game with a home run on an infield fly, a feat which has never been duplicated in professional baseball."

To Move Pictures.

People who stand their family portraits against the walls while packing and unpacking their household goods cause a great deal of broken glass, scratches and dents. The first thing to be done when moving into your new home should be to hang the pictures any place in order to get them out of the way without waiting to choose a scheme of arrangement. This will prevent a great deal of breakage and other damage.—New York Telegram.

Checkers.

Checkers is said by some to be a very old game, while others declare it to be of comparatively modern origin. Whence it came is absolutely unknown. The game is also called draughts, and there are many varieties of it—Chinese, English, Polish, Spanish, Italian and Turkish. It is also found among the native tribes of the interior of New Zealand.

Testing His Faith.

Uncle—Well, Bobby, what did you learn at school today? Bobby—I learned that the world is round and turns on hinges, like that globe in the library. Uncle—Well, what do you think of that? Bobby—I think, uncle, they are asking me to believe a good deal for a small boy.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Insult to Injury.

"Mrs. Wombat is highly indignant." "Her house was robbed, I hear." "Yes, and the next night the burglars brought back her silver plated ware."—Pittsburgh Post.

Pleasures make one soft and lazy, but not happiness. Happiness is at bracing as sea air.

MAN EATERS OF AFRICA.

The Lions and Crocodiles Are in a Class by Themselves.

Man eating lions have always been fairly common in East Africa. The most noted but far from exceptional case was that of the two man eaters which for a time stopped the building of the Uganda railroad by their ravages among the workmen until they were finally shot by the engineer in charge. Mr. (afterward Colonel) Patterson. Another lion, after killing several men around a station on the railroad, carried off and ate the superintendent of the division. The latter had come down in his private car, which was run on a siding, and he sat up at a window that night to watch for the lion. But he fell asleep, and the lion climbed on the platform, entered the car by the door and carried off his would be slayer through the window.

In the summer of 1900 a couple of man eating lions took to infesting the Masai villages on the plain around the headwaters of the Gnasu Nyiro, west of Kenya, and by their ravages forced the Masai to abandon the district, and the native travel routes across it were also temporarily closed. A few weeks later I was hunting in the district. We kept the thorn boma around our camp closed at night, with a fire burning and askaris on guard, and were not molested.

Near Machakoboma a white traveler was taken out of his tent by a man eater one night a good many years ago. A gruesome feature of the incident was that on its first attempt the lion was driven off after having seized and wounded its victim. The wounds of the latter were dressed, and he was again put to bed, but soon after he had been left alone the lion again forced his way into the tent and this time carried the man off and ate him.

Every year in East Africa natives are carried off from their villages or from hunting camps by man eating lions. Occasionally one hears of man eating leopards, which usually confine themselves to women and children, and there are man eating hyenas, but the true man eaters of Africa are lions and crocodiles.—Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine.

BRITAIN FEARED NAPOLEON.

And Lamb, Who Thought Him a Fine Fellow, Fanned the Flame.

It was on Aug. 8, 1815, that "General" Bonaparte, as his English captors insisted upon calling him, was transferred from the Belleophon to the ship Northumberland, to begin the journey to St. Helena. There was much protest in England against the transportation of the distinguished prisoner, but the government remained firm.

Official England could see nothing but danger in keeping such a dynamic force as Napoleon within its limits, and, harsh as the actions of the government seemed, the position thus taken was not without logic. Napoleon had been placed on his honor at Elba, but honor did not weigh with him when ambition was concerned.

Charles Lamb spoke for those who favored Napoleon's detention in England when he wrote to Santhey: "After all, Bonaparte is a fine fellow, as my barber says, and I should not mind standing bareheaded at his table to do service to him in his fall. They should have given him Hampton court of Kensington, with a tether extending forty miles round London." Lamb whimsically suggested that if Napoleon remained in England the people might some day eject the Brunswick in his favor, and the government took the suggestion seriously.

Now that Napoleon is safely dead such a fear seems absurd, but Napoleon was then alive, and in view of that fact, no government was safe in saying, "I should worry!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bovine Signal Service.

Before the decisive battle at Ishtib an ingenious method of signaling on the part of the enemy was discovered by the Serbians. A cowherd was taking five cows out to pasture on a hill halfway between the two camps. He drove them about, sometimes two together, then one at a time, then three, thus conveying information to the Bulgarians as to the position and strength of the Serbian battalions.

Marvelous Resistance of Water.

If it were possible to impart to a sheet of water an inch in thickness sufficient velocity the most powerful bombshells would be immediately stopped in their flight when they came into contact with it. It would offer the same resistance as the steel armor of the most modern battleship.—London Strand Magazine.

Taking Their Turn.

"Why station a policeman beside this park bench?"

"It is newly painted."

"He can't keep people from testing fresh paint."

"No, but he can keep 'em in line."—Kansas City Journal.

Cause of His Anger.

"Why is he so bitter at the girl he was only recently engaged to?"

"Because when she sent the ring back she labeled the box 'Glass—With Care!'"—Lippincott's.

Misery In Store.

"Kate says she intends to marry Mr. Plunka to reform him."

"What is his vice?"

"He's a good deal of a miser."—Boston Transcript.

RESTORED TO PARENTS

GYPSIES' CAPTIVE HOME AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS.

The Boy, Who Was Stolen From Lachin When a Little Lad (Owe) His Return to the Fact That an Old Woman Kept a Paper With the Name of His Home Written on It.

The mystery has been cleared up. The boy Patrick, many times lost, strayed and stolen, who kept Lachin and the Valley of Silence at Awaag for many weeks, has found his parents. It is said to be living happily with them at Potsdam, New York, from which place he was originally stolen by gypsies.

Some gypsies traveled through the Montreal district a couple of months ago, and about a month or six weeks ago, a youth named Patrick, ragged, and uneducated turned up, hungry and useless, for he apparently had been taught no trade of any kind, in the vicinity of Lachin.

Here he was taken in charge by Chief of Police Robert, to whom he told how he had escaped from a band of gypsies, and had stolen a ride on a St. Lawrence river freight boat, which had turned him off at the Lachin wharf.

Chief Robert did not know what to do with him, as he did not seem to be able to read or write and absolutely had no idea of who his people were, having been with the gypsies for some seventeen years. Therefore the chief sent him to Oka, a Trappist Monastery, and the monks gladly welcomed him, gave him no light work, and named him Antoine Oyer, as he came to them when their honored Abbot Dom Antoine Oyer died.

His story at the time was published in the daily press with a picture of him, and this attracted the attention of his people, who wrote to the chief. The chief told them that the best thing they could do was to come here and look him up. They got an aunt of the boy in Montreal to interest herself in him, and through her efforts he was gotten home, and there he is, the slightest doubt of his identity.

The last Chief Robert heard of him was at Oka, i.e. seemed to be well satisfied with his lot of novices to the silent monks, but suddenly two weeks ago he disappeared from there. The news that he is now with his family in Potsdam came next. It also appears that he had all the time a piece of paper containing the name of the place where he came from hidden in his clothes.

This was given him by his adopted mother, the gypsy, and what she lay dying, and the most valuable point of the boy's experience, to scientists lies in this very fact, for it proves beyond a doubt, what many sceptics have combated, namely that for some reason or other never yet fully explained, gypsy women, will either personally, or compel their men to steal children for adoption not as has been usually imagined for ransom, but for some other and sentimental reason, equally unexplained, as yet.

In this case Frederick Broussau's parents were so poor that they certainly could not pay a ransom, and the gypsies who had camped near Potsdam for some time before Frederick disappeared must have known that. His disappearance happened about seventeen years ago, when he was a boy of seven.

There was much lumber around Potsdam at that time, and his father was a woodcutter, who besides his wife had Frederick, another boy younger than the latter and a little girl.

One evening when he came home, Frederick was missing. His wife like most mothers would have done under similar circumstances expressed herself as certain that the child had been kidnapped.

Search parties were sent out, day and night, but not a trace of the boy was found. Finally Broussau and his friends came to the conclusion that the wife was right, for in the secret of a band of gypsies, Frederick had camped for some time in the environs of Potsdam, and had left about the day Frederick was first missed.

Some efforts were made to trace them, and it seems that they were found when on their way to sail for Spain, but denied knowing anything about Frederick who they had then hidden somewhere. Frederick became the adopted child of a gypsy woman named Fenella Lee, who in the gypsy language was known as "Da" and she had a great affection for him in her own peculiar way, which might have been returned if she had not drunk, smoked a pipe, chewed tobacco and beaten him when he cried for his home and mother in Potsdam.

That real mother, by the way, kept waiting for him to return year after year, and when her husband, saw better prospects ahead somewhere else, she insisted on remaining where they were, as the only place where Frederick if he was alive, and her mother instinct told her he was, would be able to find them.

According to Frederick's story to his people the gypsies sailed for Spain, and for the next ten years Frederick followed them in wanderings which included all of the Southern European countries. He learned to speak some French, Spanish and Italian and probably saw enough interesting ruins to keep a Cook tourist contented for the major portion of his life.

At the end of ten years the trip came back to America. At the end of thirteen Fenella Lee died. Shortly before the end she called Frederick to her.

"Patrick," she said,—the tribe had given Frederick a new name—"I am going to Duvi's ker." Duvi's ker is Romy for heaven. "I have something to tell you." Frederick listened. "Your name is not Patrick, but Frederick. You were stolen from your parents thirteen years ago. I have kept all this time a paper with the name on it of the town where you were stolen. Here it is."

This paper has been the means of his being united to his people again.

IMMIGRANTS AND CASH FROM UNITED STATES

The Flow of Both to This Country is Discussed by The Wall Street Journal

American immigration to Canada is the subject of much consideration by the political and financial leaders in the American republic. The Wall Street Journal, the leading financial paper of the United States in discussing the question the other day said that over \$775,000,000 is the amount in money and effects, which has been brought into Canada from the United States alone in the last seven years. The Journal anxiously asks: "Can this keep up?" There are two ways of answering this question. The first is to refer the inquirer to the abundant statistics of the average yields of grain per acre for the past twenty years; from which it can be seen that the newcomer must be satisfied with his fortune. He can secure an average yield of wheat, for instance, fifty per cent. greater than in the United States with no greater labor, and at a much lower first cost for land. The second answer may be found in the "Wall Street Journal" itself. It gives the following table, which shows conclusively that the immigration of wealth into Canada has only well begun, judging from the enormous ratio of annual increase:

Year	Num.	per cent.	Total Value
1906	65,728	\$ 809	\$ 51,599,658
1907	55,987	885	50,167,995
1908	57,124	1,152	65,806,848
1909	90,996	811	73,797,758
1910	124,602	1,061	132,202,732
1911	131,114	1,539	201,784,446

The amount of land cultivated in Saskatchewan this year is equal to no more than the road allowances of the Province. There is, apparently, no reason to doubt that "this" will "keep up" for some time!

THE WESTERN HOG

No Domestic Animal in Which There is More Profit for the West

Dr. J. G. Rutherford says that of all the domestic animals the hog is by far the most generally profitable. He adds: "It is to be regretted that in a country so well adapted to his requirements as are these Western Provinces, the supply is altogether inadequate to the demand. Of the hog products consumed in these provinces only a small fraction is of local origin, the great bulk being imported either from Eastern Canada or the United States. If packers and produce merchants can, after paying the prices now ruling at all outside points of origin, plus the cost of transportation, sell pork and pork products at a profit, to the people and often to the farmers of the west, there must be an excellent opportunity to make money out of raising hogs for the home market. With the abundance of cheap feed always procurable in this country and the other favorable conditions, there is absolutely no reason why a single pound of pork or any other hog product should ever be bought outside. All varieties of swine thrive and do well on the western farm. Settlers from Eastern Canada generally prefer the improved Yorkshire, the Tamworth or a cross between one of these breeds and the Berkshire. The packer as a rule, prefers the long-sided bacon type now generally bred in Ontario in response to his suggestions, but he cannot afford to be too particular and is glad to pay a good price for well finished hogs of any breed. The hog is known in Ireland as the gentleman who pays the rent, and while the farmer here is, as a rule, fortunate in having no rent to pay, he has sometimes other charges to provide for in the liquidation of which the revenue from the pig-pen might often be found useful."

Meat packing with its various adjuncts is one of the basic industries to every factory community. It leads in the establishment of various other industries dependent upon and related to it and in that way promotes effectively diversified pursuits throughout Canada. A factory where grain measures will be manufactured will be established at Sutherland, Sask. The population of the provincial municipality of Camrose, Alta., has increased from 1,875 to 10,612 in ten years. James Bell, general manager of the Industrial League, Saskatoon, has gone to eastern Canada and the United States, to interview manufacturing companies with a view to inducing them to locate at Saskatoon. It is expected that one of the first matters which will be taken up by the new council of Brandon next year will be that of securing cheap power for manufacturers. Gordon, Ironsides & Fares will build a pork packing plant at Saskatoon to cost about \$200,000. The town of Wilkie, Sask., has now a water supply of 60,000 gallons a day from a well which has just been com-

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Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs left ribs right ribs
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Horses branded: D I right ribs

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Daily December 1st to 31st
First class round trip fares from GLEICHEN to

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Corresponding fares from other points to stations in Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.
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CALGARY, & GLEICHEN

Commission Agents

Calgary, December 18th, 1913

Receipts of live stock this week were as follows:

Cattle - Horses - Hogs - Sheep
1687 128 4050 1021

The market this week showed a better tone for good beef, as we anticipated, and we venture to think that from now on we shall see a gradual rise on prices. Feeders are good to sell, and stockers of any good grade can easily be sold. Sheep and Lambs are as quoted. Hogs are steady, but we look for the price to go up as we now have fresh buyers on the market. We beg to quote the following prices fed and watered for next week:

Choice heavy butcher, 1100 to 1300 \$3.25 to \$3.55
Common butcher 1000 to 1200 3.00 to 3.25
Stockers 500 to 900 5.50 to 6.25

—HEIFERS—
Choice Heavy 5.50 to 6.00
Common 5.00 to 5.25
Stockers 5.00 to 6.00

—COWS—
Choice heavy 5.25 to 5.50
Common 4.75 to 5.00
Thin 4.00 to 4.50

Springers, choice, \$60 to \$70
common, \$40 to \$50
Calves (under 200 pounds), \$30.00
Bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00
Oxen, 4.00 to 5.50
Sheep (wethers), 5.25
" (ewes), 4.75
Lambs (milk), 6.25
Hogs (Heavies and sows graded), 6.75

We have for sale a few cars of stock ewes, and 1500 yearling Wethers.
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1913

MEMORABLE CHRISTMASSES

Great Events in The World's History

"A merry Christmas!"

Once more we greet our friends with the same old wish, and we honor once again the best and greatest of our festivals. Down the long ages it comes to us, hallowed by tender memories, and oft associated with many great and wonderful events!

Though it is a far cry from the present time to the day of the conquering Romans, let us in imagination transfer ourselves to the celebration of one of the very earliest Christmases. It had been a great day for Rome the feast of the Saturnalia, and many grand pageants suggestive of the nation's pomp and glory had passed through the streets. The emperor feasted in the capital. At the tables sat nobles and peasants; for that one day a were equal.

A far different scene was being enacted in the gloomy quarries under the Campagna. Along the Appian way of monuments and palaces, removing the stones for building, there had been created countless caverns, where criminals and poor hunted fugitives often took refuge. At this time the cells were being secretly used as chapels for the persecuted Christians, and here, so near the gluttony and drunken city, these condemned men and women were gathered to celebrate the birth of the Saviour.

Torches flamed on the damp walls, revealing the rude inscriptions on many a martyr's tomb. One of the Christians present, the venerable Alexander, rose to address the others. Even then his name was among those the Roman soldiers were seeking. He exhorted them to remain true to the faith, and concluded by saying, "I know that when the feast of the Saturnalia passes I shall be given to the lions. But the host of the righteous shall increase, shining in their beauty, and the Star of Bethlehem shall never set." Truly a wonderful prophecy, for before the next celebration of Christmas, Alexander's name was amongst the martyrs, and the Star of Bethlehem goes on shining.

Time passes on and it is more than three hundred years since the early shepherds heard the angels heralding the birth of Saviour to mankind. Rome has suffered many and mighty changes; it is no longer given up to the worship of heathen gods. Constantine, the Emperor of Rome, had seen the failure of the gods of Rome and Athens. Through a wonderful vision which was vouchsafed to him he was forced to believe that the faith of the persecuted Christians in a God—true, and invisible—and his crucified Son may be the true faith of the world. After a victorious encounter with the Roman Emperor Maxentius on the banks of the Tiber, he entered Rome in triumph, bearing aloft the cross. The Christians hailed it with acclamations and a joyful public Christmas followed. Thus in the year 312 the Saturnalia became the festival of the Nativity.

To come to our own country, Christmas has been an eventful day in British history. Some of our best boast that their ancestors came over with William the Conqueror. Many and varied are the legends and stories in our history and literature connected with the invasion of the Normans. William left the fair Duchy of Normandy in September 1066, with a fleet of 1000 sails. He landed his army and marched to Hastings. Harold, the Saxon king, was prepared to resist him but when the two armies met near Hastings the Saxons were defeated, and that night the standard of the three Norman Lions waved over the battlefield, on which King Harold was found dead.

William hastened to Westminster to be crowned, while the conquered people were helpless through fear. It was Christmas day. The people in London expected to celebrate the festival in the Abby, but the conqueror demanded it for his coronation. He surrounded it with his soldiers. He entered with his nobles, and the coronation rites began. The ceremony was interrupted by a tumult outside that ended in a slaughter of his new English subjects!

The first of what was termed "Still Christmas" in England occurred in 1512. Henry the Eighth was then king and at that time still retained the respect and affection of his people. In December the king was ill, the nation was filled with anxiety, and it was decreed that the Christmas should be a silent one—no carols, bells or merry-making.

"Still Christmas" were afterwards proclaimed under the stern rule of the protectorate of Cromwell. The festival was altogether abolished, and the display of the (Continued on last page)



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For rates, reservation of berths, etc., apply any railway agent, or W. R. ALLAN, General Western Agent, Winnipeg.

Ta, said little Tommy, you know Jim and Horace? Well, pa, Jim and Horace say their prayers every night and ask God to make 'em good boys. How nice, said the father. How very nice.

But he didn't done it yet, pa, the little urchin added.

An old-befo de wah ducky was called upon to make a few remarks over the grave of a friend. He removed his hat and stepped reverently and sadly toward the open grave and in solemn, funeral tones said: Friday Vizer, you is gone. We hope you is gone whar we expects you ain't.

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Buy them and protect yourself and family from winter ill.

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Shattered

A young man recently got married and took a cottage, determined to grow enough vegetables to keep the household going. He started to dig up the garden and after half-an-hour's hard work was astonished to find a shilling at his feet. Then he dug with renewed ardor. Several pennies, a sixpence, and three halfpence rewarded his efforts.

Well! If this ain't a gold mine! he said, digging away for all he was worth. I wonder what I'll find next? His arms ached, little beads of perspiration trickled down his nose and his neck felt as though it was breaking. He could stick it no longer. He straightened his back at last with a groan of pain and at the same time felt something cold sliding down his leg. In a moment he had grasped the truth. There was a hole in his trousers pocket!

Minard's Liniments Cures Burns, Etc.

A certain little girl in East Cleveland has been ill for some time. Not so terribly ill, but enough so that she couldn't go to school and had to get a great deal of petting and indulgence.

The other day she said to her mother: Mamma, I want papa to buy me a dog.

Not a little dog, but a great big bulldog.

Well, dearie, smiled the mother, we'll have to see about that after a while.

No, I want it right now.

Don't you think you'd better wait till you are well?

No, mamma, I don't. The sicker I am the more likely papa will be to buy it for me.

FIRE IN THE HUMAN BODY

The body is like a furnace, and the food is burned or oxidized just as coal is burned in a stove. When too large an amount of food is taken or the digestive system is deranged, the food ferments and forms poisonous gases and waste substance which cause pains and aches, rheumatism, and serious disease.

Bilious attacks, headaches, liver disorders and kidney diseases have their beginnings in overeating or the use of foods which disagree. To prevent serious disease it is absolutely essential that the liver, kidneys and bowels be kept regular and active by use of such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

On account of artificial foods and modern methods of life, almost every body finds it necessary to use medicine in order to keep their organs in active working condition. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are most satisfactory, because you can depend on them to produce the desired effects.

Drives Asthma Before It. The smoke or vapor from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy gives asthma no chance to linger. It eradicates the cause. Our experience with the relief-giving remedy shows how actual and positive is the success it gives. It is the result of long study and experiment and was not submitted to the public until its makers knew it would do its work well.

The mistress came downstairs and tried the door of the sitting-room, only to find it locked against her, while the key, which was usually in the lock, was missing.

Bridge, I can't get into the sitting room, she cried.

Shure, it's meself knows that; an' ye won't fur I hev th' key in my pocket.

Open the door immediately.

Will ye go in if I do?

Certainly I will.

Then ye won't get the key.

Open the door, I say. What do you mean?

Shure, it's by your own orders. Just yesterday ye said: Don't let me come downstairs in the morning an see any dust on the sitting-room furniture. So I just put the key in me pocket, an' says I, then she shant!

The best brand of religion is the kind a man uses in his business.

Toasted to a Golden Brown!

Sounds 'smacking good' doesn't it?

That's

Post

Toasties

Tender, thin bits of the best parts of Indian Corn, perfectly cooked at the factory, and ready to eat direct from the package—fresh, crisp and clean.

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Father Hard

Gaspit—Yes, I am a self-made man. Cynicus—Well, I must say you are entitled to a great deal of credit for your charitable act.

Gaspit—What charitable act? Cynicus—Relieving Heaven of the responsibility.

I am going to start an anti-noise association, said the man who is always promoting something.

How will you go about it?

Well, the first thing is to get the public interested. I have already engaged half a dozen speakers and a brass band.

A physician was driving through a village when he saw a man amusing a crowd with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor pulled up and said: My dear man, how do you manage to train your dog that way? I can't teach mine a single trick.

The man glanced up with a simple rustic look and replied: Well, you see, it's this way: You have to know more than the dog or you can't learn him nothing.

The teacher in a country school always tried to make the lessons as interesting as possible.

Now children, she said, let me see what you remember about the animal kingdom and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals, but one. Who can tell me what that one is?

There was no reply.

What! exclaimed teacher. Does no one know? It has bristly hair, likes the dirt and is fond of getting into the mud.

A small boy at the head of the class raised a timid hand.

Well, Allen, said the teacher.

Please, ma'am, said the little boy reflectively, it's me.

After the fire that destroyed Barnum's museum, the proprietor consulted his friends as to his wisest course. He told them he had a fortune and could easily retire from business.

Among his friends was Horace Greeley.

What shall I do? asked Barnum.

If I were you, replied Greeley I would go fishing. I have been trying for thirty years to go fishing, and have never been able to do it.

A Boston man has a son who has just entered school. He was supposed to be enjoying it, but one morning he walked into the dining room, where his father was having breakfast and remarked:

I'm tired of going to school, pa, I think I'll stop.

Why? asked the father. What's the objection to going to school?

Oh, answered the boy, it breaks up the day so.

The celebrated French poet Saint-Foix, who, in spite of his large income, was always in debt, sat one day in a barber's shop waiting to be shaved. He was already lathered when the door opened and a tailor entered who happened to be one of the poet's largest creditors. No sooner did this man see Saint-Foix than he angrily demanded his money. The poet composedly begged him not to make a scene. Won't you wait for the money until I am shaved? he asked.

Certainly said the other, pleased at the prospect.

Saint-Foix then made the barber a witness of the agreement and immediately took a towel, wiped the lather from his face and left the shop and wore a beard to the end of his days.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

Cook (7 a.m.)—Please ma'am the dog got hold of the steak that was for breakfast. Shall I go out and get another?

Mistress—Is there any news in the morning paper?

Cook—Yes, indeed, ma'am. Big accident and horrid murders, and bomb explosions, and rumors of another war.

Mistress—Very well. Warm over something left from supper and place the paper by my husband's plate.

Irritating

Ross Block—What are you going to call the new baby?

Reginald Claude, replied Bill Ed. Isn't Reginald Claude a rather affected name?

Yes, I want him to grow up to be a fighter and I fancy that Reginald Claude will start something every time he goes to a new school.

Catching the Pose

I guess that boy, Josh o' mine will make a regular golf player one o' these days.

Has he taken up the game?

Not yet. But I have watched him at work and I have noticed that whenever he is specially interested in something he 'jes' naturally stands pigeon-toe.

An Irishman walk d into a clothier's shop the other day and said:

O! want to get something fer mournin' wear, but O! don't exactly know what the coostum is. What do they be wearin' now fer mournin'?

It depends, explained the salesman, on how near the relative is for whom you wish to show this mark of respect. For a very near relative you should have an all black suit. For someone not so near you may have a broad band of black on the left arm or a somewhat narrower one for somebody more distant.

Och! Is that it? Well, thin, give me a shoe string. It's me wolf's mither.

Another Bad Break

High Brow—I hold that all motorists should be compelled to wear mufflers.

Alps—I-R-N-S-Steel—Compulsion should not be necessary, particularly during the cold season.

Health worth having

makes life worth living. If you feel run down, with a tendency toward throat and lung troubles growing on you—act quickly and wisely—take

NA-DRU-CO

Tasteless Preparation of

Cod Liver Oil

This is a perfect and pleasant combination of the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, Cherry Bark and Hypophosphites. It restores wasted energies, fortifies the system to resist coughs and colds, and gives that abounding vitality which makes one glad to be alive. As a food-tonic after wasting illness, or for weak, puny children, it has few, if any, equals.

In 50c. and \$1.00 bottles—at your Druggist's, or at their best, in International Stock Food.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.



INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

keeps horses, cows, sheep and pigs in such prime condition, because it is composed of the same herbs, roots, seeds and barks that these animals eat freely when running wild. We grind these ten medicinal substances to a fine powder, mix them thoroughly and give them to you, at their best, in International Stock Food.

This is why a tablespoonful of International Stock Food, with the regular grain feed, helps digestion—makes sound, firm flesh—increases the milk supply—and protects animals against disease and sickness. Sold by dealers everywhere. If you will write and tell us how many head of stock you own, we will forward to you free our \$5.00 Stock Book.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.



THAT'S IT—I KNOW NOW!

I receive highest returns when I ship to

Canada Atlantic Grain Co., Limited

Grain Commission Merchants

Licensed—Bonded Exchange Winnipeg, Man. Establishe 1910

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

A CANADIAN KNIGHT DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

COMPANION OF THE RANGE

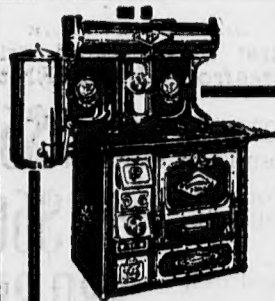
A PASTE | THE F.F. DALLEY CO. LTD. | NO DUST NO WASTE | HAMILTON CANADA | NO RUST



SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

PETER JANSEN COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants Make Bills Lading read: Fort Arthur or Fort William. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Notify Peter Jansen Co., Winnipeg. Liberal Advances Prompt Returns Best Grades



WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

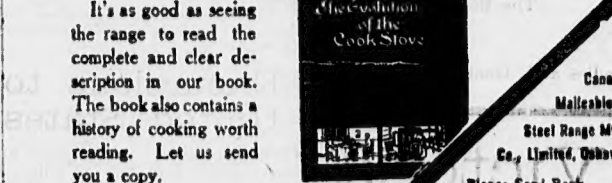
At the Factory Price

Buying at the factory will land this range at your station freight prepaid for \$20.00 less than the next best stove on the market. You pocket the dealer's profit—about 30 per cent.—get a beautiful steel and malleable iron range built to last a lifetime. And what's more you save money every month on your fuel bill.

Every Range is unconditionally guaranteed.

Dominion Pride Range

It's as good as seeing the range to read the complete and clear description in our book. The book also contains a history of cooking worth reading. Let us send you a copy.



Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

Name..... Address.....

Please Send Book

Explained

Uncle—Yes; once I was taken prisoner by brigands, and they took away all my clothes.

Nephew—Didn't you feel cold without any clothes?

Uncle—No. You see they kept me covered with their rifles.

Four Balls

The Professor—In this case of gunshot wound the ball has struck the patient in the—

"The Absent Minded Student—Give him his base

No Need to Explain

My wife lost her purse with \$15 in it today, said a sad-looking man. While going to town, or coming home? Inquired a sympathiser.

Didn't I say it had one money in it? answered the sad-looking man and everyone knew when she lost it.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Why Tommy, exclaimed the Sunday school teacher, don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?

Prairie Lodge 44
Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Masonic Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

J. H. WRIGHT, Noble Grand
R. A. BROWN, Recording secretary.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.
760 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

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Graduate of Ontario Veterinary
College, Toronto; and Barnes
College, Chicago. Member of
Alberta Vet. Med. Association.

Treats all Diseases of
Domestic Animals.

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Graduate Royal College Dental Sur-
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Dentistry Practiced in all its
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MASONRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Plastering
and
Bricklaying
A Specialty
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...Auctioneer...

Auctioneering is Our Specialty
SALES CONDUCTED
WHERE DESIRED
Center Street and 5th Avenue
Phone 6347. Calgary, Alta.

Ice Cream Parlors

PALACE HOTEL
BLOCK

Desire to make it known that their
parlors will be open until 12 o'clock
every evening to serve

Rochon's Ice Cream
The Best Made

Ladies and Gentlemen Welcome

Victoria RESTAURANT

WONG LONG & WONG KEE CO.
have leased the Griesbach house
opposite Opera House, and will
be open for business on and after
Monday December 15th.

Everything NEW AND CLEAN

Bed and Room, Fruit and
candy, cigars, cigarettes,
and Tobacco.

BREAD AND BAKED GOODS
ALWAYS ON SALE

Gleichen Train Arrivals

Following is taken from C.P.R.
latest time table:

Train No. 3—west bound—16.37
" 4—east bound—16.27
" 13—west bound—3.28
" 14—east bound—24.12
" Local—west bound—10.55
" "—east bound—18.36

Gaudaur's for Christmas Gifts.

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the judgment and final
order for sale in this cause, Canadian
Mortgage Association vs. Brown, there
will be sold with the approbation of a
Judge or of the Master of this Court,
at the town of Gleichen by Henry M.
McCallum auctioneer, at the Gleichen
Hotel in the Town of Gleichen, at the
hour of one o'clock in the afternoon,
on Saturday the 20th day of December,
the following lands and premises in
one parcel: All the east half of Section
Thirty-one (31), Township Nineteen
(19), Range Twenty-one, (21) West of
the Fourth Meridian in the Province
of Alberta, subject to the reservations
and conditions in the grant from the
crown, or in the existing certificate of
title. The Vendor is informed that
the property consists of three hundred
and twenty acres more or less, all of
which can be cultivated, and that one
hundred and ninety acres have been
cultivated. Ninety acres were in crop
this year, and one hundred acres were
summer fallowed. The property is
fenced with three strand barbed wire
on the North, East and South sides,
there are no fences on the West side.
On the property there is a granary
with three open bins, twelve by four-
teen feet, and one covered granary or
shack, fourteen by sixteen feet, that
the land is situated about seventeen
miles from the town of Gleichen and
about six miles from the Post Office
at Queenstown.

The property will be offered for sale
subject to taxes, amounting to \$67.89.
The property will be offered for sale
on a plan, subject to a reserve bidding to
be fixed by the Master of the Supreme
Court of Alberta.

Terms: Ten per cent (10%) of the
purchase price must be paid in cash,
on the date of the sale to the Plaintiff's
solicitors, and the balance must be
paid as follows: The whole thereof in
to Court within sixty days without
interest, or in the alternative, \$1800
by assuming a mortgage for five years
with annual payments of \$1000 a year,
and interest at 8 per cent (8%) per an-
num, and the remainder of the
balance, cash in sixty days, without
interest.

In all other respects the terms and
conditions of sale will be the standing
conditions of sale of the Supreme
Court of Alberta, as approved by the
Master. Further particulars will be
made known at the time and place of
sale, or can be obtained by application
to the undersigned solicitors, Taylor,
Moffat & Moyer, solicitors for the
plaintiff at Calgary.

Dated at the City of Calgary in the
Province of Alberta, this 20th day of
November, A.D. 1913.

Settled, Nov. 20th, (Sgd)
A. Y. B.,
M. C.

35-4 Taylor, Moffat & Moyer,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Eastern Excursions

Daily December 1st to 31st
First class round trip
fares from GLEICHEN to

Toronto, Sarnia, \$61

Hamilton, Windsor \$61

Montreal, Ottawa, \$66

Belleville, Kings-
ton \$80.30

St. John, \$84.45

Moncton \$84.45

Halifax \$84.45

Corresponding fares from other points
to stations in Ontario, Quebec, and
Maritime Provinces.

* Return limit three months. Stop
over and extension privileges.

* Booklet of information from any
Canadian Pacific agent.

* Enquire regarding through tourist
sleeping cars.

* Special fares in connection with
Atlantic Sailings November 7th to
December 31.

Excursions to
United States

Daily December 1 to 31. Low first
class round trip fares to points in
MINNESOTA, ILLINOIS, WIS-
CONSIN, MISSOURI and NEBRAS-
KA. Full list information from
Local Agent or

R. DAWSON
Dist. Passgr. Agt.,
Calgary.

J.T. MALCOLM HUGHES
(M.R.C.V.S., London)
VETERINARY
SURGEON
Gleichen, - Alberta

WHEAT QUOTATIONS AND WHEAT CROPS

Prices Higher in Canada Than in
States—Huge American Harvest
Is Forecasted

Ever since 1911 the fates have con-
spired to disprove the theory that rec-
iprocity with the United States would
have enriched the Canadian wheat-
grower. For all but a few days of
the crop year now drawing to a close,
wheat prices have ruled higher at Win-
nipeg than at Minneapolis and Duluth.
The split between the Canadian and
American quotations on the same
grades of grain has varied from day
to day, but nearly all the time since
September 1st, 1912, the Western
Canadian farmer has had the advan-
tage over the Western American far-
mer.

In 1911 the friends of the trade
agreement with Washington took the
ground that the United States as a
producer of wheat had passed its best
days and could no longer feed itself,
and that this country would have to
supply the deficiency. The response
of the American farmer was the pro-
duction in 1912 of the greatest wheat
and corn crops in the country's history,
and the consequent piling up of
an almost record quantity of wheat
for export. According to the latest
Chicago figures, since July 1st, 1912,
the United States has exported one
and a half times as much wheat as
Canada. The approximate figures are:
United States exports, 121,000,000
bushels; Canadian exports, 88,000,000
bushels. The United States still has
reserves of 156,000,000 bushels from
last year's crop of which it can spare
perhaps 90,000,000 bushels to meet the
European demand.

Crop of 1,000,000,000 Bushels

The Washington Government crop
report forecasts an American winter
wheat harvest of 513,571,000 bushels
for this year as compared with a crop
of 399,919,000 bushels last year and
330,656,000 bushels the year before.
The American spring wheat crop has
also been planted under favorable con-
ditions, is doing well and, barring ac-
cidents, will break all records. In
short, so bright is the outlook that
the largest grain house in Canada is
prophesying a total American wheat
crop of 1,000,000,000 bushels this sea-
son, against 730,000,000 in 1912, 621,
000,000 in 1911, 635,000,000 bushels in
1910, 683,000,000 bushels in 1909, and
564,000,000 bushels in 1908.

These figures do not encourage the
view that the United States has
reached its greatest development in
the production of foodstuffs. The
Americans have only begun to culti-
vate their vast stretches of semi-arid
lands, and with the steady extension
of scientific agriculture we are likely
to witness still larger wheat crops in
and wheat exports from the neigh-
boring country. For this reason the pro-
posed reduction of the American duty
on wheat from 25 to 10 cents a bushel
will not benefit the Canadian grower
who, thanks to the defeat of reciprocity,
is still protected by the Canadian
duty of twelve cents a bushel.

Toronto Globe Agrees

The Toronto Globe put the situation
well recently when it said: "The re-
duction proposed in the duty on wheat
will affect the Canadian producer very
little now. The United States is pro-
ducing too much surplus wheat in
these days to afford us a profitable
market there. With reserves on
March 31st amounting to about 156,
000,000 bushels and a new winter crop
coming in about the 1st of July which
promises to greatly exceed that of a
year ago, the United States is a huge
exporter yet. With her new irrigation
methods there are large wheat areas
yet untouched. There is promise that
she will be a large exporter for many
years to come." This conclusion is
supported by all the facts of the case.

Mixed Farming

A man cannot buy a section or two
of Saskatchewan land and a traction
engine and make money by raising
grain alone, while buying gasoline or
coal and neglecting all the other pos-
sibilities of his farm, but one can
start with a quarter or a half section
and enough money to buy the neces-
sary implements and a yoke of oxen,
or a team of horses, along with a cow
and a few hogs, chickens, etc., and
soon become independent, if he prop-
erly utilizes everything on the ground,
and does not go unnecessarily into
debt so as to become swamped with
interest. I personally know many such
men who began in this way from five
to ten years ago, who to-day are com-
fortably off; worth between \$10,000
and \$20,000, with practically no
liabilities. They are mostly from
Manitoba or Eastern Canada. The
attention of the country should be
given, and is being given, to farming
every branch of the business, and
to bringing down the cost of produc-
ing wheat, and more attention in towns
should be given to starting small in-
dustries of various kinds.—The Mon-
etary Times.

MILLS AND PLANTS COMING TO CANADA

Result of Well-proved Provincial and
Federal Protective Policies Ap-
plied to Pulpwood

According to a Montreal despatch
to the Toronto Globe no industry
Quebec shows such phenomenal
growth as the pulp and paper trade.
It is only, however, within the pa-
three or four years that this indus-
try got upon its feet and received at-
tention from the business world.
Previous to that time all the big mills
on the continent were located south
of the border, and the smaller Can-
adian mills operating in a less r-
munerative field, were unable to mak-
much headway. Careless methods of
cutting and the heavy demands mad-
upon the American forests practically
exhausted their available supplies of
pulpwood and they turned to Canada.
For years American millowners were
allowed to take out pulpwood from
Quebec without let or hindrance.
Some two or three years ago Sir
Lomer Goulet put into force a meas-
ure prohibiting the exportation of pulp-
wood cut from Crown lands, which
proved to be the beginning of the won-
derful expansion of this industry.
American manufacturers, knowing that
they could not get pulpwood from
Quebec Crown lands crossed the bor-
der, bought up limits and located their
mills on this side of the line. In one
year following the passing of the mea-
sure no less than nineteen pulp, paper
and lumber companies were incorpor-
ated in Quebec, with a total capitaliza-
tion of \$41,769,000. This capital came
largely from the United States, Great
Britain and France, although Can-
adians contributed a considerable
amount. Last year several of the
newly-incorporated mills commenced
production, while during 1913 a large
number of others will commence ac-
tive manufacturing.

A gratifying feature of the statis-
tics in regard to the consumption of
pulpwood shows during the past year
a total of 1,846,910 cords of pulpwood
cut in Canada, 866,042 of which were
manufactured into pulp in Canadian
mills, while 980,868 cords were ex-
ported in the raw or unmanufactured
state. The total cut for 1912 show-
ed an increase of 21½ per cent, over the
figures for 1911, while the increase in
the manufacture of pulpwood in Can-
ada amounted to nearly 29 per cent
as compared with an increase in ex-
ports of raw pulpwood of less than
17 per cent.

The importance of the pulp and
paper industry to Canada is shown in
the following table, which gives
total of 85 pulp and paper mills in
Canada and Newfoundland, of which
83 are located in Canada. The table
follows:

Firms	Can.	Nfld.	Total
Mills:			
Paper	3	1	4
Pulp	79	2	81
Groundwood	45	2	47
Sulphite	17	1	18
Soda Pulp	5	0	5
Sulphate	3	0	3

Ontario and New Brunswick al-
have embargos on raw pulpwood pri-
tically compelling foreign capital to
sink their money on this side of the
international border and thus build
and enrich Canada. Our protecti-
tariff has served a similar purpose in
causing the transfer of many other
classes of United States industries to
this side of the line as many Eastern
and Western towns know to their own
advantage.

IN BRITAIN

Small Wages and National Labor
Unrest

A London, England, cable to the
Toronto Star (Liberal) reads:—

"The outbreak of small strikes in
the Midlands has assumed proportion
and the character of an epidemic.
The most striking feature is the
rapidity with which unrest springs up
among the unskilled serfs of the black
country. Whole masses of the poor-
est class of laborers, male and female,
are out, and more are following daily.
Their condition may be inferred from
the fact of their having demanded
minimum wage of \$5.75 a week, which
means an advance of \$1.25 over the
present standard. The trouble is likely
to spread further, for there has re-
cently been a large but imperfectly
known mushroom growth of trad-
unions among unskilled and unor-
ganized workers. The truth is the
some amelioration in the condition of
this class is long overdue. On the
poverty and lack of combination has
delayed the agitation for it so long

Sir Robert Perks, the prominent
English Methodist and contractor, who
has paid many business visits to Can-
ada was interviewed recently on his
return to the Old Land. He de-
clared that the tariff had unduly raised the
cost of living in the Dominion and
stated that it had certainly in-
creased the wages of workmen.

McKie & Henderson REAL ESTATE



A CHRISTMAS CATASTROPHE

in the shape of a disastrous fire
is sure to bring unhappiness to
some one, especially to the
owner of property destroyed, if
the necessary insurance has
been neglected or overlooked. It
is our business to prevent this,
both by soliciting proper insur-
ance and by looking closely to
our customers' interests. The
companies we represent are the
most solid and reliable in the
world.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Rowe, Rowe & Rowe

THE BIG SALE OF WALL-
PAPER IS COMING!

Robert Rowe, Manager

GLEICHEN

OUR MOTTO:

"HONEST WORK
—AND—
HONEST PRICES"

No Job too Large or too Small.
Horseshoeing and Plow Work our Specialty.
Repair Work of All Kinds promptly attended to.

The Vulcan Iron Works

Blacksmiths and Machinists

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Coal that Will Burn.

Now is the time to lay in your
winter supply of coal, while the
roads are good and coal cheap.
25 tons on hand all the time
to supply the local demand.

J. B. SCHULTZ, Lessee
OF

Standard Coal Mine, Standard

REVELSTOKE SAWMILL CO.

Dealers in Lumber, Lath,
Mouldings, Shingles,
Windows, Doors, Lime,
Plaster and Cement.

Yards at Gleichen, Na-
maka and Standard.

COME AND SEE US

F. L. PARKER, MANAGER

\$4,000

STOCK OF
**UNDERWEAR,
SWEATERS,
and everything in
KNIT GOODS**

will be sold at our store at Standard,
sale commencing Wed., October 1st

Far Below their Real Worth

We bought the entire lot of samples brought over from Denmark by a party who is starting a factory in Standard next spring, and will sell the whole stock at very low prices. Come and See!

Myrthu & Larsen
Standard

THE PALACE HOTEL

EUROPEAN PLAN
BROSSEAU BROS., PROPRIETORS

White Help Only



White Help Only

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT

**EMERSON
HIGH LIFT MOWER**

HAVING taken the agency for this high-class Mower, will be pleased to show and explain its qualities to all interested.

R. M. JOHNSTON

Agent for All Kinds of Farm Implements
Namaka, Alberta

GETTING MILLS

Plants Crossing From the States to Canada

Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation in testifying as to the corporation's export trade in the United States Government suit, referred to the Canadian business in part as follows:—

"Through Montreal we sell about 60,000 tons of wire product a year, sheet iron, mine rails, and sometimes standard rails, when they cannot be supplied by Canadian mills. We are now supplying the Canadian Northern Railway with 25,000 tons of rails shipped by boat from Chicago and thence by rail to Calgary, where they cost \$47.13, delivered. At Vancouver we supply much material, but the freight rate from Pittsburgh there is \$15 a ton."

If all these iron and steel products were made in Canada their manufacture would provide profitable employment for hundreds of Canadian workmen. Solely because of the Canadian tariff the United States Steel Corporation is to establish a Canadian plant at Sandwich, Ontario.

The initial outlay is to be \$10,000,000 and the transfer of the mills will mean the erection of a new Canadian city of prosperous workmen, who will require the services of merchants, and professional men and who will supply a new local market for the farmers of the country roundabout. It is this same sort of development that will make the West great.

SNEER AT MANUFACTURE

The recent convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Halifax seems to have prompted many unwarranted attacks on Canadian manufacturers in certain quarters. This causes the Calgary Standard to administer the following well merited rebuke in its editorial column recently:

It is the fashion in some circles to sneer at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the class of people whom it represents. But we observe that most communities are glad to hear of the establishment of factories or workshops in their neighborhoods. For example there is a general feeling in this community that Calgary would be greatly benefited by the addition of a number of productive industries employing many hands. The general opinion appears to be that the men who would build large workshops here, operate them vigorously and profitably, would be useful members of the community. There is no disposition to exclude this class of investor as the enemies of the farmer or of the consumer or of the laborer. This hospitality to the manufacturer is the general attitude of the people in other Canadian cities and towns toward the local manufacturers. Thus it happens that when at election time an attempt is made to set other interests against the manufacturers the movement usually fails. The plain people know that it is not a genuine canvass, and that those who make it are either conscious humbugs, or men who do not understand what they are doing."

Now is the time to have your Xmas gifts reserved. It requires only a small cash deposit.—Gaudaur's Jewelry Store.

**PRAIRIE FARMERS
AND FACTORIES**

Are Mutually Helpful and Will Continue to be so in Years to Come

In an address before the Canadian Credit Men's Association at Winnipeg Mr. S. R. Farr, M.A., discussed points of much interest to the whole Canadian West. His remarks may be digested as follows:—

There is a dual development under way in Western Canada that bodes well for sound progress. Movements towards diversified agricultural and industrial production are now characteristic of rural and urban development, respectively throughout the West. And the movements are correlated more closely than appears at a casual glance.

Take, for instance, the relation between the cereal milling industry and animal husbandry. Partly, no doubt to take advantage of the Panama route, and partly on account of the cheapness of power (which in milling is of relatively greater importance than in industries requiring more manual operatives), the milling and packing companies are gradually making Southern Alberta an industrial territory of importance.

Now glance at what this means a diversified agriculture, as well as the revival of ranching over less fertile districts. In the first place, the upgrowth of industrial centres supplies ready and profitable markets for the varied products of the soil. Produce too perishable for long shipment will find ready sale close at hand. Then the available by-products from cereal mills should do much in re-establishing and expanding the livestock and dairying industries throughout the West. Lately, the provincial governments, the railroads and the packers have turned their hands in systematic effort towards the upbuilding of the live stock industry. The increased interest along these lines having a salutary effect already upon the financial condition of the Western farmer. The manager of a large loaning institution not long ago remarked that he could always, when any district began to go in for fixed farming by the increased promptness of the company's collections throughout the locality.

As to manufacturing, during the 11 years from 1905 to 1910, the three prairie provinces more than doubled the annual value of their industrial output, the census figures for 1910 being \$77,000,000. That the annual total now runs well up to the \$100,000,000 mark admits of small doubt.

**NATIONAL POLICY
A POTENT FACTOR**

In Canada's Enormous Progress
Great Strides Since Introduction
of Protection

In his valedictory Mr. A. R. Clark retiring chairman of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association said in part:—

"It is satisfactory in one sense, I have more orders offering than we can fill, but if we do not take care of the orders, some one else does and the result is an economic loss. There is a heavy economic loss in Canada. Very large amounts of money are sent to foreign countries for the purchase of merchandise that could be made in Canada."

"May I recall the fact that it was in 1878 that the National Policy was announced, and that following its announcement it was endorsed, not only by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, but by the people at large. Though thirty years have elapsed, the same policy, with a few modifications as changing conditions have warranted, has been the bulwark of Canada's prosperity."

"It was realized then, as it is now that it was essential that Canada industry should have protection in its own market and that Canada should not be made the slaughter market for our neighbors to the south. That this result has been achieved in some measure is apparent in the great development in size and variety of industries that have grown up in Canada, in many cases from small beginnings. This policy of moderate protection has been a very decided factor in turning the tide of immigration in our own direction."

"It behooves us, therefore, as consumers, producers, manufacturers, or as citizens—take it any way you will—to stand together and resist any attempt to turn back the established prosperity which dominates Canada at the present time. The Canadian West is securing a number of the industries fostered by the tariff, and it stands to obtain a great many more under a perpetuation of the present fiscal policy."

A machine shop, costing \$10,000, is being erected in Calgary, Alta., by the Canada Milling Co.

**THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE**

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W. W. WinspearGeneral Merchant,
NanakaDirect Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry GoodsSPECIALTY:
**Men's English Tweed
Suits TO
MEASURE \$10****W. EVANS
NDERTAKER**Stock of Coffins and
Caskets always on hand.
EmbalmingOffice in
1111 11th Street, Telephone**SKATING RINK**has been leased by J. W.
Burr and Dr. Wainright.Rink will be opened as
soon as possible.Good Ice, and Music.
Ladies' waiting room,
well heated.Season Tickets, \$5
Children, \$2.50**MISCELLANEOUS**Horses and Cattle lost and found,
for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for
sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or
buy, and any other of a similar nature
will get quick results by being pub-
lished under this heading.Under the provisions of the Estray
Law, every estray animal taken up
must be advertised in the nearest local
paper, and also in the Alberta Gazette.
Charges: 50 cents for first insertion,
and \$1 per month. Advertisement
over 30 words: 25 per word first inser-
tion, and 40 per word per month.Unless the number of issues are giv-
en with each order ads are left in
until ordered out and charged for in
full.**SEED WHEAT FOR SALE**—70
bushel Marquis wheat, raised on
summer fallow yielding 40 bu. to
the acre, for sale at 90c per bushel.
—John (Humbert), sec 14-10-22
Queenstown.**WANTED**—At once 150 or 200 young
hogs just weaned. Write box 15
Gleichen stating price. 311f**STOREWARD** each for the recovery
of three gelding saddle horses
branded **CC** on left shoulder. Owner
of all cattle branded **A** on left ribs.
—J. V. Drumheller, CC Ranch, Cayley
411f**WANTED**—SITUATION OR WORK
of any kind by handy man. —A. G. G.
Hamar, Gleichen. 40**YOUNG LADY DESIRES PLAIN**
Sewing by the day. Charges mod-
erate. —Phone 55. 40**STRAY**—GRAY WORK GELDING,
aged, no visible brand. Of Percheron
breeding. Owner please re-
move the same. —John Clark Jr.,
sec 2-23-24, (Gleichen p.m.) 40**SOWS**—A SOW with 14 piglets
born in 1910, for sale. —V. J. J.
Brown, sec 2-23-24, (Gleichen p.m.) 40**FOR SALE**—A BRED BARRED
Plymouth Rock chickens, 2100.
Hens \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.
Apply to Mrs. A. G. Edwards, 411f**SCOTTISH YOUNG LADY WANTED**
in every district in Alberta to
handle agency for a paper devoted
to the interests of the Scottish pop-
ulation of the West. Money-making
proposition. Address "The Western
Scot," 410 Third Street East, Calgary.Manicuring—Evenings only. For
appointment call Miss Lafferty, at
the Gleichen Trading Co.Gaudaur's - - The Children's
Paradise of Gleichen.**TRADE WITH EMPIRE
AND LOWER PRICES**How Protection and Preference Work-
ed Out in Sugar
BusinessNo better justification of the National
Policy and the Imperial preference
could be desired than the statistics
regarding the importations of raw
and refined sugar in the last fourteen
years. In 1899, before the British
preference and the Canadian refineries
began to make themselves felt, Can-
ada imported 223,000,000 pounds of
raw sugar and 32,800,000 pounds of
refined sugar from all countries. Last
year we imported 562,800,000 pounds
of the raw and, despite the enormous
growth of population, only 22,000,000
pounds of refined. As a result of the
British preference we now get the
bulk of the unmanufactured article
from British territory.In 1899, two years after the first
instalment of the preference, we
bought 237,001,000 pounds of sugar
from foreign countries and 28,000,000
pounds from British countries. Last
year we took only 148,800,000 pounds
from foreign sources and 376,831,000
pounds from countries which fly our
own flag. The National Policy and
the preference have built up an im-
portant Canadian industry employing
a great number of Canadians, and
they have at the same time enhanced
the prosperity of other British com-
munities.The increase in the preference to
the British West Indies by the Borden
Government will augment both de-
velopments as well as reduce the price
of refined sugar to the Canadian con-
sumer. Surely this is good business
for Canada and the Empire. When-
ever one British country can benefit
itself and at the same time divert
trade to another British country, surely
it should lose no time in doing so.**MOOSE JAW FLAX MILL**To be Erected at a Cost of Seven Hun-
dred and Fifty Thousand DollarsBy a deal that has just been closed
by Mr. Richard Loney, of Moose Jaw,
Sask., who is staying at the King Ed-
ward for a few days before going on
to Ottawa from the west, the Inter-
national Linseed Oil Co., Ltd., one of
the largest concerns of its kind on
the continent, will locate a plant and
flax mill in Britannia Park, on the
outskirts of Moose Jaw, at a cost
of \$750,000.Work on the new mill will be started
immediately, according to Mr. Loney,
who has just received word from the
company to that effect. The building
will be one of the largest in the coun-
try and it is calculated that its daily
capacity will be 8,000 bushels of flax
per day, and those at the head of the
company figure on boiling and grinding
at least 2,000,000 bushels of flax dur-
ing the year.The location of this flax mill at
Moose Jaw marks a new era in the
industrial development of the town,
and as fully 87 per cent. of the total
flax grown in the west is grown in
Saskatchewan this industry bids fair
to be one of the greatest in the Prov-
ince.—From the Toronto News.**A Chance For Farmers**Last year about 12,000,000 dozen
eggs were imported into Canada from
the United States, against a duty of
three cents per dozen intended to pro-
tect Canadian farmers against the pro-
duct of the warm South, where hens
and higgers thrive mutually. Most
of these eggs went into the West, where
nearly everyone is too busy producing
No. 1 wheat to bother feeding the "ne-
grade" by-product to poultry. At
twenty-five cents per dozen there is
a good profit in eggs for the Western
farmer, if he produces enough of
them. There is a better price, at a
better profit, if the farmers will de-
velop co-operative egg-circles and pro-
ceed to sell their eggs on business
principles—trade mark, advertising
and all. Eggs which come all the way
from Alabama cannot be expected to
have a reputation when they reach
Canada—and without a recognized
local supply of certain high quality
these southern eggs set the prices.**Tariff Helps Western Towns**"The tariff creates conditions under
which Western American manufac-
turers can see an advantage in either
moving over the line or establishing
branch plants on this side."The above statement is taken from
a letter circulated by the Industrial
League, Limited, of Saskatchewan.It continues: "Some interesting
figures regarding industrial develop-
ment in Saskatchewan during the past
couple of years are to be gleaned
from the Government reports, and
they have a significant bearing on the
whole situation. In 1905 there were
eighty establishments employing 1,444
hands; in 1910 the number had in-
creased to one hundred and seventy-
three, employing 3,250 hands; and
at the close of 1913 there were three
hundred and fifteen establishments,
employing 4,040 hands."**FLOUR MILLS
FOR THE FARMER**Convenient Market for His Crop and
a Source of Supply for the
"Mixed" FarmerThe rapid expansion of the milling
industry in the West during the past
two years has a direct bearing on the
reciprocity question. One of the
strongest arguments for reciprocity
was the fact that there were few mills
in the Canadian west that could af-
ford a farmer a ready and convenient
market for his crop. In other words
there was no home market and the
advocates of the home market idea
found little to support their arguments
in the West two years ago. To-day
conditions are changed as is shown
in the following article from the
financial page of a recent issue of
The Globe, a paper that led in the
fight for reciprocity:"It looks as if a city in the Canadian
west is destined to become the great-
est flour milling centre in the British
Empire. This is Medicine Hat, Al-
berta. Milling enterprises are moving
westward. Not only are the Ogilvie
and Maple Leaf Milling Companies
building in Medicine Hat, but new
concerns are being established on a
large scale in Moose Jaw and Calgary.
These facts are significant. They in-
dicate foresight, preparation for ac-
tivities in the far west that are to
come, and those who are using fore-
sight have their eyes on the Panama
Canal and the Orient and the western
exits to them.""It is economy that prompts the
erection of these mills. It is figured
that ten cents per barrel will be saved
in the manufacture of flour in Medi-
cine Hat. With large storing and mill-
ing capacity, and cheap power, the
Ogilvie mill will produce 2,000 barrels
per day, with provision to treble this
amount in dry course. This will be
the company's largest mill to date.
Another mill to be erected in Medi-
cine Hat by the Maple Leaf Milling
Company, will begin with a daily out-
put of 3,000 barrels to be increased
to about 7,000 barrels. A third mill
is to be erected by the Manitoba Mil-
ling Company, arrangements having al-
ready been made. Add the present
Medicine Hat Milling Company and
that city will in the near future be
producing 15,000 to 20,000 barrels per
day at least.""There is probably but one milling
centre in the world with greater daily
capacity, and that is Minneapolis,
where something like 75,000 barrels
are ground daily."What is true of Medicine Hat is
also true of Saskatoon, Regina, Leth-
bridge, Calgary, Brandon, Portage la
Prairie, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Moose
Jaw and other cities in the West.
The development of the milling in-
dustry is also important in connection
with efforts to encourage the farmer
to go into mixed farming. Large
flour mills have ample supplies of
offal which is invaluable as feed in
the stock raising industry. This will
be readily available at low cost at
convenient centres all through the
West. It looks as though the reci-
procity question would be answered
by the expansion of the milling in-
dustry and the building up of diversified
industries in the West, associated with
the development of mixed farming.**BUILDING UP THE WEST**Infant Industries in the Prairie Pro-
vinces Must be ProtectedThe Calgary Standard says: "With-
out a reasonable protective tariff the
plains of Alberta and Saskatchewan
cannot build up industrial cities; at
the best they will be only flour mills
and warehouses based upon the one
industry of wheat-growing. With
protection, moderate protection—the
national policy—the manufacturer can
afford to launch out into making the
many articles of domestic and indus-
trial use for which there is a market
at his door. Even Saskatchewan and
Alberta are commencing to realize the
value of protection. They are begin-
ning to see that these provinces can-
not become peopled with artisans and
mechanics as well as farmers and
ranchers except the infant industry is
given a fighting chance for its life."This view of economics is more
general in the West than in the East,
suppose. It is the only one. The West
is already showing the world how
its cities can manufacture. Dr. Archi-
bald Blue gives the following statis-
tics the last column showing the in-
crease per cent. in the value of manu-
factured goods.

Cities	1890-1900	1900-10	1890-10 per cent.
Vancouver	183	202	695
Calgary	131	1,193	2,393
New Westminster	26	177	192

The West will not readily change a
fiscal policy which produces such re-
sults.

Dear Old Santa ClausHas left a nice Present for every
Boy and Girl Great and Small
Oh! Come and See Them at the**Gleichen Pharmacy**

A moonlight Snapshot of Good Old

SANTA CLAUS

As he arrived at the Gleichen Pharmacy

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—see box.

Zam-Buk
FOR ALL SUMMER SORES.

AMENDS FOR ALL

By E. R. Punshon
Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne & Toronto.

(Cont'ued)
Much astonished, he got up and dressed and went out for a walk and soon felt all right. The day passed as usual, occupied with various small matters, and he even began to hope that he was thinking less of Joan. But at night, at exactly the same hour as before, he was again overcome by a second fit of passionate weeping. He did not get up this time, but he could not sleep again, and so lay awake till daylight, wondering if these attacks of weeping were to be a feature of his night's henceforth.

While he was at breakfast in the morning he was surprised by a visitor, Miss Rachel Rose being announced.

She was full of apologies for disturbing him so early, and then asked him if he had heard anything lately of Wilton Mayne.

It was with an effort that Thorold recalled his mind from its wanderings to answer the question put to him. The strange feeling of uneasiness that had surrounded him since the day when he had learned that Wilton Mayne existed, and that he had been so long without news of him, seemed to be a voice which was calling to him. It seemed to him, a voice which was calling to him. It seemed to him, a voice which was calling to him.

Why, exclaimed Miss Rose, surely you know that nobody has seen anything of him for some days.

Thorold considered and remembered that he had heard that Wilton Mayne, if any such person as Wilton Mayne did exist, had lately vanished. When he had heard this, it had not interested him much—it merely seemed to him that another of those ridiculous animated dolls with which the world was full had in some way got out of order. Well, there was nothing in that—perhaps Wilton Mayne also had seen a horse plunge to a frightful death, and had seen it bear with it a small, impassive figure in a blue serge gown, and a sailor hat and a heavy black veil that utterly concealed the face. It seemed to him a little thing that Wilton Mayne had not returned. Joan had not returned; but now something of trouble, and sorrow he saw in Miss Rose's face stirred the dry bones of his own dead sympathies.

Oh, well, he said fretfully, angry at being disturbed, I don't know anything about it.

I am in such trouble, Miss Rose sighed, about him and about Dora.

Trouble, trouble, repeated Thorold with an increasing sense of irritation. You should take things more quietly, Miss Rose—I have my troubles, too, I can assure you, but I bear up against them.

He nodded at her with a kind of

ECZEMA ON FACE, SCALP AND HANDS

Came Off in Scales. Itched Badly. Had to Tie Hands. Little Watery Pimples. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured.

1307 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.—"My eczema first started when I was a baby, on my face and scalp. It seemed dry and when I scratched it, it came off in scales. It itched very badly and I was obliged to have my hands tied up so as to prevent scratching my face. Little white watery pimples came on my hands and face and I had to stay home from school for nearly two weeks. It caused my face and hands to look badly. The eczema took a very bad form, appearing on my face in little watery ulcers so bad that I could hardly bear to be touched. My hair being naturally very thick I found to be getting thinner and wondered what could cause it to fall out.

"My mother tried—and—and—and spent no end of money trying to get me better but it did no good. At last a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my mother used them. We applied the Cuticura Ointment to my face, head and hands and washed with the Cuticura Soap and the eczema began to disappear. Before six months had passed I was completely cured." (Signed) Miss Constance Jane, May 26, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and chapped nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single set is often sufficient. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 976

mild satisfaction, and she thought him the most utterly callous and cold-hearted individual she had ever met or heard of. All the same she continued her questioning resolute not to leave a stone unturned.

Then you have no idea where Mr. Mayne is likely to be? she asked.

Not the least, he answered promptly.

There is something else, she continued, you were acquainted with Miss Durand, were you not?

Miss Durand? he said with a puzzled look. Did she mean Joan? Joan whom he had seen dragged down to a frightful death—the little waves and the gulls wheeling in slow circles against the distant and serene sky. How plainly he saw it all.

Yes, yes, he said. I knew Miss Durand well.

Her people have left Jermyr Gardens, Miss Rose continued. Do you know where she is?

Very well, he answered. He looked at her with a perfectly impassive face. Yes, I know very well where she is, he said again.

Then will you please tell me? she asked eagerly.

His lips moved but no sound came from them. She thought this meant he did not wish to tell her.

But I am in such trouble about Dora, she pleaded. Each day she goes out early, and she does not come back till late, and she will not tell me where she has been. I thought, perhaps, if I could find Miss Durand—

You will not find Miss Durand, said Thorold softly.

Ah, I am sure you know something, she cried, and the grief and distress in her eyes called to him and summoned him as with a touch of common brotherhood, stirring the dry bones of his misery.

I know nothing—nothing, he repeated irritably, and Miss Rose made a gesture of despair.

Dora was so fond of Joan, she said. Miss Durand had more influence over her than almost any one.

Joan this and Joan that, till I was positively sick of the name sometimes. Dora will tell me nothing, but I thought if I could find Miss Durand—

She might get her to speak—for Dora frightens me, she said in a whisper.

Thorold leaned his head on his hand, and his dead soul woke to life again. Here was one whom Joan had loved and she was in trouble. He felt that Joan would have wished that he should do what he could to help her.

It was as though the dry bones of his sorrow moved to life again; and if now the pang of his grief were keener, yet at least that dull oppression lifted, which before had crushed him almost below the level of humanity.

Where is Miss Dora? Can I see her?

I should be very glad if you would, said Miss Rose heartily. Anything to break up this dreadful icy composure she shows—and somehow I feel as if Miss Durand would have more influence with her than any one else.

Without replying to this Thorold got his hat and gloves, and in a few minutes they were seated in a hansom, driving rapidly towards Miss Rose's house. Thorold did not speak at all, and Miss Rose was equally silent. Just as they drove up Dora saw it happened, was starting off on her mysterious daily absence that so troubled her aunt. She did not seem surprised to see Thorold, and bowed to him with an indifferent air, but when he asked if he might accompany her she looked up at him in a startled way.

Oh, no, she said quickly, and then seemed to understand that there was a steady intention in his mind. But why? she asked.

I want to see Wilton Mayne, he answered.

She started again and looked round quickly. Thorold, with an intuition new to him, understood that there was something about Wilton Mayne which she desired to keep secret. But when she spoke her words astonished him, for she said slowly:

But Wilton Mayne—but there is no such man!

Do you mean that he is dead? Thorold asked.

He is not so happy, Dora answered. She walked on when she had said this, and Thorold walked beside her. Though neither of them spoke there was between them a sympathy of sorrow that each felt though neither understood. They had alike gone down into waters of grief that had flowed over them till they cried that they were cut off. They had followed paths that had led them into darkness and not into light. Like the prophet of old they were filled with bitterness and made drunk with wormwood. A sense of companionship rose between them—born of the sorrow that each endured, and Thorold said abruptly:

Joan is dead.

I am sorry—for you, answered Dora.

Thorold bowed his head. The words had been simple enough, but there was in them a depth of feeling that made them welcome to his soul as rain in the spring time.

Tell me where you are going? he asked.

I am going, she answered, to see if I can find Wilton Mayne.

I do not understand, he said, looking at her.

How should you? she said. But he is very ill for his neck has been hurt and the wound has festered, and now I think blood poisoning has set in. Sometimes I hope—I hope—she repeated strangely.

But if you have a good doctor, said Thorold, surely he could recover, for he was always healthy. There ought to be more than hope that with care he will recover.

I did not say, she answered softly, that my hope was that he will recover. Thorold looked at her wonderingly. He saw that there was something here deeper than he had imagined.

He continued to walk by her side and she made no objection, for it was in her mind that possibly he might be of help to her in the task she had set herself of calling back the true Wilton Mayne to replace the alien and

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives
accomplish their purpose with maximum efficiency and minimum discomfort. Increasing doses are not needed.
25c. a box of your Druggist's.
National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

horrid personality that now usurped his place. They took an omnibus presently, and in time they came to that unsavoury street which Dora now visited every day.

You must not come in yet, she said, pausing at the door. Wait here, and if I can I will come out for you presently.

But is it safe for you? Thorold asked.

Dora smiled a little at the question and then entered the house. Thorold turned, wondering greatly, and walking a few steps away, came suddenly face to face with a man dressed as a workman, in whom he recognized Inspector Lock.

Why, what are you doing here? he exclaimed sharply.

Lock looked both angry and surprised at being greeted like this. For a moment he seemed half inclined to deny his own identity, and then he grumbled out:

I'm here on duty. And you, Mr. Thorold, are you following the young lady?

What young lady? asked Thorold.

Why, Miss Durand, Lock answered, she has just passed me.

You must be mad, he said slowly. Miss Durand is dead.

Dead? echoed Lock. He shook his head. No, he said, she passed here not a minute ago.

For a moment Thorold stared at him with a wild hope beating in his heart. But he remembered what he had seen, he remembered the desperate plunge of the maddened horse, he remembered the soft lapping of the waves and the solitary sea gull wheeling round and round against the serene and distant sky. It was a monstrous thing to suppose that any mortal could survive such a fall as that. He shook his head again.

No, you are mistaken, he said gently, quite mistaken.

Perhaps, perhaps, agreed Lock indifferently. But just step in here, will you, Mr. Thorold, indicating a small public house near, there are some things I should like to ask you, and the people about are beginning to watch us already.

Thorold nodded, and followed Lock into the small and dingy public house he indicated.

To Be Continued.

GIN PILLS COMPLETELY CURED

Mr. B. G. Ward, of Cornwallis, N.S., says "About a year ago, I was suffering so much with a dreadful Lame Back and Hip, that I could not stand up straight. I was informed by a friend that GIN PILLS. I got a box. I took one immediately. I have taken about twelve boxes and the pains in my back and hips are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of your GIN PILLS."

50c a box, for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Newby—Why, yes, I will take care of your dog while you are away!

Mr. Jones—Thank you so much—and be careful of him, won't you?—never give him any of your cooking without first trying it on your husband.

Now, little boys, said a Sunday school teacher, as she beamed at the little faces before her, what lesson can we learn from the busy bee?

I know, said Tommy.

Yes, Tommy, said the kindly faced young woman, and what is it?

Promptly said Tommy: Not to get stung.

Politely, like the weather—there is always someone kicking about it.

It isn't the sort of thing you do that counts so much as sticking to it.

WORKS ALL DAY
And Studies at Night on Grape-Nuts.

Some of the world's great men have worked during the day and studied evenings to fit themselves for greater things. But it requires a good constitution generally to do this.

A man was able to keep up with ease after he had learned the sustaining power of Grape-Nuts, although he had failed in health before changed his food supply. He says:

Three years ago I had a severe attack of stomach trouble which left me unable to eat anything but bread and water.

The nervous strain at my office from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and improper foods caused my health to fall rapidly. Cereal and so-called "Foods" were tried without benefit until I saw Grape-Nuts mentioned in the paper.

"In hopeless desperation I tried this food and at once gained strength, flesh and appetite. I am now able to work all day at the office and study at night, without the nervous exhaustion that was usual before I tried Grape-Nuts."

"It leaves me strengthened, refreshed, satisfied; nerves quieted and toned up, body and brain waste restored. I would have been a living skeleton, or more likely a dead one by this time, if it had not been for Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellbeing," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Got His Number

Subbubs—What kind of people are the Nextdoras?

Outdoras—He's negligent and shiftless. The garden hose he loans me is full of holes and he never thinks of fixing it.

Two colored women of Baltimore met on the street the other day, when the following conversation ensued:

Why, Mrs. Batts, I ain't seen you for I don't know how long. De last time I calls at your house dere's when on it for rent? Has you all moved?

Yes, Mrs. Brown, we's moved. My old man got tired living in all de noise an' bustle of de city an' so we goes away out in de subbubs.

What direction does you go to? An' jest where is you located?

We is located in a new neighborhood, Mrs. Brown. It's kinda hard to describe it exactly, but if I had a map of de city here I could show you.

We lives jest about half an inch outside de city limits.

A BOON TO STOCK-RAISERS

To Know How to Cure Colic, Distemper, Colds Swellings, etc., Saves Thousands Each Year.

Of Practical Interest to Horsemen

It is a matter of vital importance to every farmer, horse-owner, and stock-raiser to know exactly what to do when one of his animals is taken suddenly sick.

The letter of Mr. Frank G. Fallerton, which we print below gives information of inestimable value, and tells of his experience in curing ailing stock during the past thirty-eight years.

Several years ago when my horse took colic I used to give them Cayenne Pepper in hot milk, but in a few cases only did it help and because I had no proper means at hand I lost several valuable animals. Some one told me of the success Mr. Wendling of Brockville, Ont., had in his racing stables with 'Nerviline' so I laid in a supply. It wasn't very long before Nerviline saved the life of a valuable stallion of mine, which was worth at least \$1,000.00. This horse was taken with colic, and would have died had it not been for Nerviline. I have used Nerviline for reducing swellings, for taking out temper lumps, and easing a bad cough, and always found it worked well. I recommend every man who owns horses or cattle to keep Nerviline on hand.

Large size bottles, 50c.; small size, 25c.; all dealers, or The Cattarhous Company, Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

When a man tells a young widow he is striving to be a better man she knows it's but the prelude to a proposal.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, Schrs. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Bobby has just returned from his first Christmas party and mamma, who has a visitor is very proud.

Well, Bobby, boy, did you have a good time, asks mamma.

Uh, huh, mutters Bobby.

And now tell mamma and her friend what you did at the party?

Frowd up.

A rather vulgar foreign mercantile, only a few months in the market, managed to get himself invited to a Court ball.

The new-fledged marquis could not contain himself for joy and exhaled proud satisfaction at every pore.

Glancing around the room he chanced to spy the tall, angular figure of an elderly matron, with pressed lips, as though afraid of wasting her breath, and as lean as a lath. She was taking the arm of a young gentleman.

Who is that nanny-goat? said the noble lord to a gentleman standing beside him.

With a knowing smile came the reply:

That nanny-goat is the Duchess of—, the mother of the kid who is giving her his arm, and the wife of the old buck who has the honor of speaking with your Excellency.

King Lear is a great character, remarked the friend.

Yes, answered the actor. I suppose you remember my performance last season?

No, I must confess I have never seen you in the part.

Indeed! was the rejoinder in a tone of gentle surprise. Then how on earth did you know it was a great character?

An Irishman and a Frenchman were disputing over the nationality of a friend of theirs. I say, said the Frenchman, that he was born in France, therefore he is a Frenchman.

No, at all, said Pat. Begorra, if a cat should have kittens in the oven would you call them biscuits?

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

READ THE LABEL
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

An Objection

A hunter more boastful than successful once joined a bear-hunting expedition. During the hunt, as this man was resting by the side of a rock and talking to another hunter he remarked:

If there's anything I doze on, it's bear. A slice of bear-steak, nicely done is just lovely.

Well, said his companion, looking up, I'm hanged if there isn't one up there now.

The man who dozed on bear looked up, saw an immense grizzly stand on top of a rock, gave a yell and leapt into the woods and disappeared. His companion soon overtook him, and he said to the fugitive as he came up:

Why, I thought you liked bear?

Well, I do, said the runaway, but that one ain't done 'nough.

Calling Her

Mrs. Pester—Oh, dear! I haven't a thing to wear.

Mr. Pester—If that's so may I have another hook in the closet?

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Mark Twain, in his lecturing days reached a small eastern town one afternoon and went before dinner to a barber's to be shaved.

You are a stranger in town sir? the barber asked.

Yes, I am a stranger in town was the reply.

We are having a good lecture here, tonight, sir, said the barber, a Mark Twain lecture. Are you going to it?

Yes, I think I will, said Mr. Clemens.

Have you got your ticket yet? the barber asked.

No, not yet, said the other.

Then sir, you will have to stand.

Dear me! Mr. Clemens exclaimed. It seems as if I always do have to stand when I hear that man Twain lecture.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. The cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Yes, remarked Jenkins. I gave it to him straight, I can tell you; told him just exactly what I thought of him—and a bit more, perhaps. Bigger than me? he continued, noting the look of interrogation on Robson's face, yes, I should think so was; and he's got a temper like a—

I know he has, said Robson. And that's what puzzles me. D'you mean to say he didn't try to go for you and hurt you?

Jenkins shrugged his shoulders.

Really I can't tell you, he replied. You see, when I had finished all I had to say I just hung up the telephone receiver and walked away.

They had been making hay while the sun shone and when they had finished a high haystack the farmer's boy shouted from the top: Say, mister, how am I goin' to get down?

The farmer considered the problem and finally solved it.

Oh, jest shut yer eyes an' walk round a bit.

The wheel of pleasure doesn't always run on the square.

Most of our pleasures come under the head of brainless activities.

KEEP BABY HEALTHY

To keep the baby healthy his little stomach should be kept sweet and his bowels worked regularly. Nineteenth of the maladies which afflict little ones are caused by some derangement of the stomach or bowels.

Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal medicine for little ones. They sweeten the stomach; regulate the bowels; break up colds; make teething easy; dispel worms and cure constipation and indigestion. Concerning Mrs. S. Shannon, Urney, N.B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my two little ones and think they are just what children need. I would not be without them." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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No, at all, said Pat. Begorra, if a cat should have kittens in the oven would you call them biscuits?

IN GIRLHOOD

WOMANHOOD

OR

MOTHERHOOD

The women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will tell you that it freed them from pain—helped them over painful

At the Complaint Desk

An Interview That Had a Curious Sequel.

By KATE AUSTIN.

For the third time Marian Macrea rose from the uncomfortable settee that faced the complaint desk and approached the young woman seated behind the wide window, who was talking to the checker.

"Of course it gave her a good chance to let us all know what nice white arms she has, but my mother'd see me in my grave before she'd let me go to a ball in any such costume as that."

"Will you kindly ascertain whether they have found my parcel yet?" interrupted Marian, tapping the desk lightly with the tips of her gloved fingers. The young person flung her an impatient look.

"What parcel?"

"The one about which I inquired at intervals for the past half hour."

"What's your name, and what's wrong with the bundle?" inquired the girl in bored tones.

"You took my name twice and telephoned the delivery department and I am waiting for their report. Why do you not call them again and see whether the parcel has been located?"

"Say, do you think I want to get the delivery boys down on me? If they find it they'll tell me quick enough."

"It"—echoed Marian, her delicate face flushing under the girl's cool impertinence.

"Well, I'll take your name and address and drop you a postal when we find it."

"Indeed, you will not. I want it now," said Marian, and she walked away from the window with head high and nostrils quivering.

"Wonder if she's going down into the subcellar to get it," giggled the young person to the checker. "It is funny how some swells think they can come in here and run this store. I guess she doesn't know we've got a system here."

Then while the girl continued her account of the fancy dress ball Marian crossed to the main aisle, found a floorwalker and asked to be directed to the superintendent of employees. Five minutes later she was ushered into the presence of a smooth faced, square shouldered chap who looked as if he had received his training on the football gridiron rather than as stock boy in a big department store.

Richard Burnside had risen from the lowest ranks in the store where he was now superintendent, studying practical business methods by day and physical culture and English branches at the Y. M. C. A. rooms by night.

Now he stood beside his desk, Marian Macrea's card bent between his fingers. He looked the slender, graceful figure over with the keen eye of a man accustomed to seeking good material for his staff and decided that she must be a reporter or magazine writer hunting information about the condition of the working girl. He had met many such since he had become superintendent.

"What can we do for you, Miss Macrea?" he inquired, offering her a seat. "I merely called to ask you whether your complaint department had been organized for the convenience of your customers or to browbeat them as effectually that they will endure almost any inconvenience rather than make complaint."

Richard Burnside sat down rather suddenly. This was not just what he had expected.

Very deliberately, but convincingly, Marian told her story, from the indifference of the clerk who had first waited on her to the impertinence of the young woman at the complaint desk. When she had finished Burnside leaned forward, his hands clasped between his knees, his face boyish no longer, but seamed deeply with lines of anxiety.

"Miss Macrea, you have been treated outrageously, and so have many of our customers, and I, the superintendent of this store cannot find a remedy, because I cannot handle woman employees. I can handle the boys in this line because I know boys, but the indifference, the insolent woman employee is beyond me."

"He glanced up to meet Marian's sympathetic glance. Impulsively he told her of his humble beginning, the pride with which he had accepted his new work and his many vexations and trials with incompetent help."

"I have had five girls at that complaint desk, each less satisfactory than the one before her. If I could just find a girl with judgment, discretion and good manners—but you can't expect to find such a girl for \$12 a week, can you?"

His big gray eyes were lifted to Marian's brown ones.

She laughed a queer, chuckling little laugh that seemed to fairly bubble up from her slender white throat.

"Do you think I would fill the bill? I would like to earn \$12 a week."

"You?" gasped Burnside, his glance traveling from her neat boots to her trim tailored hat.

"Why, yes. When I came in here I never thought of such a thing, though I have been wanting a position of some sort. I believe I would know whether a woman had a just complaint or was trying to cheat the firm."

and I have always been complimented on my tact. I know I have patience, because I have been—companion to an invalid for several years. If you would consider the proposition I can furnish references."

"I don't give a fig for references. You're engaged. Can you begin Monday? I'll put that girl back where she belongs—in the mail order department."

And that was how Marian Macrea walked out of the Barnes Bros. store with a job in her pocket and an odd little smile playing around her lips.

Three months passed. Burnside was no longer worried about the conduct of the complaint department. In fact, he argued that the reason he dropped in to talk complaints over with its presiding head was merely as a relief after other worries. It was a pleasure to see a department run so smoothly.

And all over the big store the same atmosphere was beginning to assert itself. There were weekly talks to the women clerks, at which reports from floorwalkers and complaining customers were offered; little lectures on the smoothing out of tangles and the adjustment of differences were given.

The sales girls took a new view of selling goods and handling customers, and none knew that these talks were all planned out in a charming little up-town apartment, where the superintendent and the head of the complaint department gravely discussed store problems while the invalid mother forgot her own pains in listening to the new interests of her daughter.

Then came the great day when James Barnes, Sr., returned from his trip around the world. Richard Burnside had no need to give account of his stewardship. Others had done so in letters that encircled the globe, and so one bright spring morning the head of the house sat in his superintendent's office saying the sort of things that warm an employee's heart when there came a tap at the door, and a girl with soft brown hair and eyes entered the office, her hands filled with report slips.

"Mr. Barnes, I want you to know Miss Macrea, the very capable!"

But Mr. Barnes, quite apoplectic, was sparring for wind.

"Marian, what in the world! If you wanted something to do why didn't you go in for settlement work?"

Richard Burnside felt the little office spinning around as Marian crossed the room and tapped the apoplectic forehead soothingly with her slender white hand.

"Dear Uncle Jimmy, do not have a stroke. With the head of the firm globe trotting and everything mother and I had in the world in this store, I felt I had a right to come in here and see that our small investment was safe. You couldn't expect Jimmy or Howard to do it when one has a new motor and the other a new yacht."

Ten minutes later Marian laid her reports on Burnside's desk and turned to leave. He held the door open for her, and as she flung him a coy smile she stopped suddenly. His face looked odd. His eyes were heavy, as if they had watched something very lovely and dear pass out of his life. She paused irresolutely and glanced over her shoulder. Mr. Barnes, Sr., was just passing through the opposite doorway into the mail order department.

"You will be up tonight, as usual? I want to talk over the question of a new rest room for the girls."

Richard Burnside's face went a shade paler, and he spoke in a voice he had never used to her before.

"Certainly, if you wish it." "Of course I wish it," she tried to speak gayly, but her voice trembled. "Don't you understand? I want everything to go on just as it has before. Oh, why do you make it so hard for me?" His face was still stern, but she persisted. "I—I want you to tell me what—what I must not let you say the other night—because now I know it was all for myself—don't you understand?"

She passed out like a flash and drew the door shut behind her. Richard Burnside leaned heavily against it, breathing hard, but the light of youth had come back to his eyes.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Particles in the Eye.

Small substances like cinders, dust or small chips of stone or metal can often be removed from the eye by very simple means. Sometimes the flow of tears washes them out. At other times catching the upper lid by the lashes and pulling it away from eyeball and down over the lower lid, then letting it go so that as it recedes its under surface is swept by the edge of the lower lid, will clear it out. If this does not prove successful a drop made of horsehair or of a long human hair can be passed under the lid and swept from the outer side toward the nose and drawn down.

Better than this, however, is the washing of the eye or flushing with the eye dropper. Have the patient catch hold of the lower and upper lids, drawing them away from the eye, and then fill the dropper, which is like a small syringe, with water and flush the eye two or three times. This will always remove the cinder at once. Should lime get into the eye it should be treated in the same manner, first with water and then with vinegar or lemon juice and water—a teaspoonful of vinegar or lemon juice to a teaspoonful of water—poured over the eyeball.

QUEER GREETINGS.

Tribes That Spit Upon or Weep Over Their Visitors.

Among the Masai and Ukerewe it is a mark of respect to greet an acquaintance or a stranger by spitting at him. Almost as strange is the custom ascribed to the Tibetans of sticking out the tongue by way of salutation. Rubbing noses is quite common; the Burmese and many tribes of Eskimos, Laplanders and Malays do so.

Stranger than any of these customs is the weeping salutation that has been observed among central South American Indians. This form of greeting occurs, too, in the Andaman Islands, New Zealand and Polynesia. A Portuguese explorer describes the custom as he saw it used among a tribe of South American Indians:

"Whenever a guest enters a hut he is immediately honored and made welcome by being wept over. Without a word being spoken he is led to the hammock. As soon as he is seated the hostess and her daughters and any of their girl friends who happen to be in the house at the time come and sit about the guest, touch him lightly with their fingers and commence to weep loudly and to shed many tears. During this ceremony, in a sort of connected discourse, they recite everything that has happened to them recently and talk of the hardships of the road that the visitor has suffered and of anything and everything that can arouse compassion and tears. The guest, his hand before his face, pretends to weep and does not speak until the crying has gone on for some time. Then they all wipe away their tears and become as lively and merry as if they had never cried in all their lives."—Exchange.

ELEPHANTS IN A TEMPER.

When Enraged They Are Apt to Tear Their Victims to Pieces.

An elephant uses several original and effective methods of exterminating its victims. It may rush upon a man, seize him in its trunk, beat him to death on the ground and before leaving tear up the foliage for yards about.

There are many instances of elephants literally tearing their victims to pieces. The story is told of an English official in Uganda who on noticing a "safari" passing stepped to the door to inquire of the head man the whereabouts of his master. In response the black swung a human arm before the official and replied that a few days previous his master had been torn to pieces by an elephant and that he had brought back the arm in proof of his assertion.

Then again after knocking a man down an elephant will often continue on its course without stopping to learn how much damage it has done. A hunter who was within close proximity of a herd of elephants banded his rifle to the gun bearer and started to climb a tree to look about. At that moment an elephant charged from the tall grass and made for the gun bearer. As the man started to run he threw up his arms, and in some manner the elephant in reaching for him snatched the rifle from his hand and stopped to hammer it on the ground, while the black made good his escape.—J. Alden Loring in Outing.

Gunpowder.

The explosion of gunpowder is divided into three distinct stages, called the ignition, inflammation and combustion. The ignition is the setting on fire of the first grain, while the inflammation is the spreading of the flame over the surface of the powder from the point of ignition. Combustion is the burning up of each grain. The value of gunpowder is due to the fact that when subjected to sufficient heat it becomes a gas which expands with frightful rapidity. The so called explosion that takes place when a match is touched to gunpowder is merely a chemical change, during which there is a sudden evolution of gases from the original solid. It has been calculated that ordinary gunpowder on exploding expands about 9,000 times or fills a space this much larger as a gas than when in a solid form.

Mark Twain Liked Girls.

Mark Twain, although the creator of the most lovable boy in literature, Tom Sawyer, was really more interested in little girls, and it was through his interest and affection for my little daughter Helen that we came to know him so well and to share the last months of his life. He used to pretend that only girls were interesting, that boys ought not to exist until they were men. The fact was, he really was interested in any young creature. In one of the books he gave Helen he wrote, "It is better to be a young June beetle than an old bird of paradise."—Marian Schuyler Allen in Strand Magazine.

Catching Cold.

Wet feet or clothes "give us cold" because the evaporation absorbs the heat so rapidly from the surface of the body that its temperature is lowered beneath the normal, thereby straining the organs of the body and resulting in what we call a cold.

Water Safety.

In Massachusetts all streams of water unsuited for drinking must be marked so that the fact cannot be overlooked.

His Status.

Mrs. Honk—Colonel Honk is a congressman at large, isn't he? Honk—Yes. They haven't arrested him yet.—Puck.

All that thou givest thou wilt carry away with thee.—Turkish Proverb.

WHEREIN HE QUALIFIED.

Candidate Lacked Many Virtues, but One He Had Counted.

"Is your candidate for this high office a man whose statesmanship has been proved by years of experience in positions of trust and responsibility?"

"I dunno."

"Possibly a reformer, some grand old Christian whose life has been tested in the crucible of affliction—his whole being on fire with the grandeur of moral ideas?"

"Mebbe, mebbe."

"A man of charming personality?"

"Not exactly."

"Graceful wit?"

"No."

"A lion in debate?"

"No, no!"

"Then to what influence?"

"That's it, pard; you've struck it at last—he's got infocence!"—Puck.

Answered.

Upon the occasion of his first visit to a parishioner a certain Boston divine tried hard to make friends with his host's eight-year-old.

"How old are you, my son?" asked the clergyman benignly.

"Eight," was the laconic response.

"Ah, quite a little man," came patronizingly from the minister. "And what are you going to be?" he added, after a slight pause.

"I am going to be nine," said the child, with conviction.—New York Globe.

Good Man-ners.

She was gowned in a severely plain tailored costume and assumed other mannish freaks in her dress.

An old lady who was very near-sighted entered the street car. The manish girl waited a moment, but as no man signified his willingness to give up his seat she rose and gave hers to the older woman.

"Thank you, sir," said the other in grateful acknowledgment. "You are the only gentleman in the car."—Detroit Free Press.

Said With a Bright Smile.

"Your work bears the closest kind of inspection," remarked the girl with the dimple. "What infinite pains you must take with it!"

"Perhaps," replied the artist; "but, do you know, I enjoy the pains."

"Then," she rejoined, with a bright smile, "you, too, pursue art for art's sake."—Chicago Tribune.

The Short of It.

Tourist (exasperated at not being able to get a satisfactory answer)—But, hang it all, man, you surely must know how far it is to the station. Is it three miles?

Road Mender—No, no, zur, it ain't so far as that—not if you hurry.—London Tatler.

Bad Situation.

"I don't know how we'll face our neighbors when they return."

"What has happened?"

"We were taking care of their cat and their parrot. Yesterday the cat ate the parrot and then died of indigestion."—Kansas City Journal.

Evidence of Expertness.

"Does that young man understand music?"

"I think he must," replied the man who always gives the benefit. "Whenever he plays he sounds exactly like a piano tuner."—Washington Star.

Logical.

"Well, didn't I tell you that we had here a marvelous treatment? You are not the same man any more."

"Then be kind enough to send your bill to the other."—Paris Le Rira.

Measured.

"It is hard to take the measure of great financiers."

"Oh, I don't know! With some of them it is done by the Bertillon system."—Baltimore American.

Revised Version.

"Did your husband kill the fatted calf when you returned?"

"No, but he sold it at 50 cents a pound and gave me half the proceeds."—Indianapolis Star.

Using a Byproduct.



Mr. Seedmiller—Ain't you foolish to let your boy waste so much time in this home gymnasium of his?"

Mr. Grassneck—Not so foolish. He don't know it, but them pulley ropes on the chest machine run clean through the wall on a kitchen on to the flywheel of a corn sheller, an' that rowin' machine runs a feed cutter downstairs.—Chicago Daily News.

The Real Revelation.

"A famous lecturer says that the slashed skirt shows whether or not woman is qualified for the ballot."

"Huh! He means the ballet."—Judge.

How He Found It.

Waitress (to diner)—How did you find your steak?

"Oh," he replied, "I lifted up my potatoes."—Successful Farming.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

It Enables Man "to Draw Contentment From a Cup of Tears."

Wordsworth in one of his poems speaks of "a man too happy for mortality." We sometimes forget the spiritual significance of joy. The stoics believed that happiness was not essential to man and not to be expected. Happiness of a specific kind, based upon good fortune to the individual, is indeed not always to be expected nor always to be desired. But the deeper happiness and joy that come from the sure triumph of the good and the true are essential to the individual well-being and the progress of society.

There have been those who learned through a beautiful consecration "to draw contentment from a cup of tears" and who came, through life's higher discipline, to know that there is a deep and abiding joy in the midst of pain and disappointment, a joy built upon the knowledge of life's greatness and the ability of the soul to rise above the temporary thing.

Such a joy as this is needed to make a man capable of inheriting eternity here and hereafter, for it raises man above the merely mortal and invests him with energy to pursue the tasks that are without end and fills him with a desire to ally himself with the powers that build the beauty of a continuing world.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

SILENCED BY A LOOK.

Gladstone's Burning Eyes Rendered Blackie Speechless.

Gladstone had peculiar, eagle-like eyes. At a dinner at which he and Professor Blackie were present the two men were opposite, and when Gladstone gave in a forcible way his idea that Homer was no longer recited, but chanted, the professor cried out, "Mr. Gladstone, I don't believe a word of it!" Then he rose to argue the matter and said one sentence, but got no further. He had met Gladstone's gaze and seen his outer eyelids widened to their fullness in a steady glare, and his tongue stumbled, and he sank back into his chair in confusion. The writer concludes:

"Go to the zoo for it. Take your umbrella. Make your way to the place where eagles, vultures, falcons and such like creatures blink on their perches. Select a bird. Stare at him with insult and you will see the outer lids expand as Mr. Gladstone's did. Poke at him with your umbrella. The slinky vertical lids through which he looks at the sun and opens to paralyze his prey will part, and then you will see what Blackie saw and understand his feelings."

When Britain Fought for an Ear.

Perhaps the most extraordinary example of Britain going to war for "no reason at all" occurred in the reign of George II. One Robert Jenkins, an English merchant-captain, trading from Jamaica, arriving in England in 1703, reported that the sloop had been boarded by the Spanish coast guards and that, though no proof of smuggling had been found, he had been tortured and his ear torn off. All England flew into an uproar. "Jenkins' ear" divided parties and shook Walpole's ministry itself. The house of commons sent for Jenkins, and he was told to bring his ear with him. The incident grew into a crisis, though Walpole did his best to persuade people to keep their heads, but the popular indignation was so great that the next year the government was compelled to declare war against Spain.—Pearson's.

The Isle of Yachts.

Cowes had many ups and downs before it finally attained its destiny as the headquarters of yachting. Sir John Olander, writing in Stuart times, says, "I knew when there was not above three or four houses at Cowes," but he had counted 300 ships at anchor there, "and I was and am persuaded that if our wars and troubles had not unfortunately happened it would have grown as famous as Newport." The wars complained of were the civil wars. Foreign war had been a fine thing for Cowes, since the warships bought the island's produce there. But the civil wars struck the gentry hard, and Sir John adds the coming of lawyers as another curse. The first attorney was expelled from the island by the governor as a public danger. "Now peace and law hath beggared us all," says Sir John.—London Chronicle.

Books by Weight.

Many years ago in San Francisco there was a bookseller who had an intimate knowledge of fiction prices, but who was all astray when it came to general literature or scientific works. A customer having selected a volume would ask the price and, without so much as bothering to look at the title, if he saw that it was not a novel, the seller would roughly weigh it on his hand and name the sum. Many a bargain was picked up in that way, but as the bookseller also bought on the same principle, he never lost anything to speak of.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Bracelets.

Bracelets have been worn from time immemorial, but few wearers of the golden bands of the present day know that they were once used to distinguish the insane. Before lunatics were confined to insane asylums they were an ornament for distinction.

Top of the Rhine.

Mrs. Robinson—And were you up the Rhine? Mrs. de Jones—I should think so, right to the very top. What a splendid view there is from the summit!—London Tit-Bits.

Cookery Points

Stuffed Eggplant.

This is an excellent dish. Cut a fine eggplant in half lengthwise. Do not peel it, but scoop out the interior to within about three-fourths of the edge. Use a large silver spoon for the purpose, and hold the vegetable under water as much as possible while doing so. This prevents discoloration. As the interior is removed put it also under water, and when the whole is finished cover with new cold water, adding to every quart of water a tablespoonful of salt. Let the eggplant, both shell and scooped out portion, rest in this salted water for two or three hours, or until the water turns dark. This is to remove its rankness.

After soaking put the vegetable into fresh cold water and let it come to the boiling stage. Boil until tender, salting the water slightly. It will take about half an hour's boiling, but it is well to cook the scooped out pulp longer than the shells, so as to have it very soft. The shells should be tender, but not so tender that they will lose their shape. Set the shells aside on an earthen plate.

It is well not to let them come into contact with tin. Now mash the pieces of scooped out eggplant to a pulp with a wooden potato masher, and to every cupful add two or three cupfuls of soft breadcrumbs. Mix the two together, and if they need moistening in order to make them cohere add a little milk. Season with a tiny minced onion, a scant teaspoonful of salt and a scant half teaspoonful each of thyme, sage and white pepper.

A scant quarter of a teaspoonful of sweet marjoram may also be added. Mix the seasonings thoroughly with the stuffing and fill the prepared shell with it. Spread soft butter liberally over the top and set the shells with their contents in a buttered baking dish. Bake in a brisk oven for about half an hour, or until done.

Pumpkin Custards.

Cut enough pumpkin into pieces to make a pint of pulp after being cooked. Place in a kettle, add half a cupful of water, cover the kettle and allow the pumpkin to steam until tender; then take off the lid and allow the water to evaporate. Drain in a colander and press through, rejecting every particle of moisture. Beat three eggs without separating, add to them a pint of rich milk, then the pumpkin and half a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of ginger. Mix and turn into small custard cups. Set these in a pan of hot water and bake in the oven for half an hour. When done turn out of the cups and serve with a spoonful of cranberry jelly on the side of each mold.

Chicken Hash.

Chop fine the leftover bits of cold chicken and chop with them an equal quantity of cold boiled potatoes. In a frying pan melt a tablespoonful of butter and one-half tablespoon of chopped onion and let cook till soft, but not brown. Turn in the chicken mixture, season highly with salt and pepper and a dash of Worcestershire sauce and add, if at hand, a tablespoonful of very finely chopped green pepper. Let cook till well heated, add one-fourth cupful of cream, remove the pan to the back of the range and let cook slowly till well browned on the bottom. Fold on a hot platter and serve at once.

Pickled Onions.

Use the small white onions peeled and boiled in equal parts of milk and water for ten minutes. Take out and drain in a colander. Put two quarts of vinegar in a porcelain lined kettle with a teaspoonful of alum, half a tablespoonful of whole mace, a dozen whole cloves and two and one-half tablespoonful of salt. Scald well all these ingredients. Pack the onions in glass jars and pour the spiced vinegar very hot over them and seal.

Bran Muffins.

Two cupfuls coarse sifted bran meal, one cupful flour, one teaspoonful baking soda, one-half teaspoonful salt, one egg, one-half cupful molasses, one cupful sour milk. Do not have the batter too stiff or get too soft. Bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven. These biscuits have such a medicinal value that they should be more generally used. As made by this rule, they are delicious.

New Way to Cook Turnips.

Pare, slice thin, cut into dice as many turnips as required. Cook in slightly salted water until done. Drain and turn into hot vegetable dish. Season with salt and pepper and put a generous piece of butter into them and toss with fork until every piece is well buttered. When you serve at table put a spoonful of nice cream sauce on each portion.

Baked Salmon Fishballs.

One quart of potatoes, one pint of canned salmon, one beaten egg, salt and pepper to taste. Dip the hands in cold water to form the balls. Melt some butter and dip each in the melted butter. Place in a tin pan and put in the oven instead of frying the usual way. When brown on top turn them over.

McCORMICK Farm Implements

General line of high-grade McCormick Farm Implements, including Weber Wagons, Oliver Ploughs, Vessot Feed Grinders, etc., and also Bull Dug Fanning Mills which have been giving general satisfaction. Licensed dealer for

FORD AUTOMOBILES

The car that has distanced all competitors by reason of the greater satisfaction that it has given to purchasers. Lowest in price and specially adapted to country roads.

W. R. McKie
GLEICHEN

Four Cars of Stockers For Sale

Will arrive Monday, Dec. 22nd
at Burr's West Barn

F. Almack ..

P. R. Round Trip EXCURSIONS to LOS ANGELES, Cal.

Tickets on sale by Can Pac Agents January 3, 4, 5, 1914, for Special Train leaving Spokane, Washington January 6. Also on January 10, 11, and 12, 1914, for special train leaving Spokane, Wash., January 13.

Final return limit, April 30, 1914
Fare from Gleichen to Los Angeles and return
Going and returning
via Spokane..... \$124.60

\$130.05 Going Spokane, re-
turning via Seattle.

Stops will be made at Portland, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Del Monte, Paso Robles, Santa Barbara, Riverside and Redlands.

Fare on going trip from Spokane includes berth and meals on train or at Hotel, and number of sight-seeing trips. Return is by regular service, meals and berth not included.

For descriptive pamphlet, apply

R. Dawson,

Calgary, Alta.

Canadian Pacific

Christmas and New Year Holidays

Fare and One-Third For the Round Trip

Between all Stations in Western Canada.
Going dates Dec. 20, 1913, to January 1, 1914. Final return limit, January 5, 1914.
For further particulars apply to nearest agent, or

R. Dawson,

District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

EYESIGHT

We have made arrangements with the TAUBE OPTICAL Co. of Calgary and Vancouver for their eyesight specialist, Mr. S. L. Taube, who has had FORTY TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the Optical business, to be at our store on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30TH.

If there is anything wrong with your eyes, do not fail to consult him. All work is guaranteed absolutely as tested.

Yates' Drug Store

5 Shopping Days till Xmas!

GAUDAUR'S FOR XMAS GIFTS

Gaudaur's--The CHILDREN'S PARADISE of Gleichen.

§ The most complete line of JEWELRY ever shown in Gleichen is now on display. § Solid gold brooches at prices that will astonish you. § Now is the time to have your XMAS GIFTS reserved. It requires only a small cash deposit. § For values in Xmas gifts go to

...Gaudaur's Jewelry Store...

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Get your ads in early.

Gaudaur's for value in Xmas gifts.

Every one was delighted with the Rosary performance Tuesday night.

Next Monday will be the shortest day of the year, and will also be the first day of winter.

Roy Allen and C. A. Klepper announce a live turkey shoot for tomorrow afternoon—Friday—at the Fair grounds.

Miss Koefoed left Tuesday evening for Chicago and other eastern places, where she will visit friends and relatives for a couple of months before returning.

Remember the date of Mr. Taube's visit to Yates' drug store on Tuesday Dec. 30th, and if there is anything wrong with your eyesight do not fail to consult him.

Eighty-five per cent of headaches are caused through eyestrain and if you are troubled that way do not fail to consult Mr. Taube at Yates' drug store on Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Walter Anderson has leased the room now occupied by the Palace confectionery and will open up club rooms there about the first of the year. Membership cards will be sold.

Several business men are considering the advisability of advertising over due accounts for sale at a discount. They believe that men with money could be found who can afford to wait for payment and thus relieve all concerned.

The residents of Cluny gave a send-off to one of their most promising residents and ranchers, Wm. Jones, who has gone to the old country for the winter. He has as companions, Messrs. Harry and Robert Buckley. We hope to see them back in the spring, and their hearts' delight with them.

The Onwaglide Club has arranged its series of dances as follows: Dec. 31, Jan. 13 and 27, Feb. 10 and 27, March 17 and 24 and April 17. Membership tickets for the first series of four dances can be obtained for \$5 from Sec. E. E. W. Rhodes, ladies free. Fifty members will be required to insure success.

The term of school just closing has been a very successful one for the Gleichen school, and the board of trustees may well be commended for their labors. The enrollment is increased, and another teacher has been added to the staff. Since the new heating system has been put in order, practically no time has been lost on account of the cold, and the pupils are making very satisfactory progress. The school closes Friday for the holidays, opening again the first Monday in January.

Memorable Xmas

Continued from another page

emblems was held to be sedition. The change was most notable in London, the church bells were silent and Westminster Abby and St. Paul's where crowds of happy people in holiday attire were wont to gather to celebrate the great festival were deserted and silent. The yule fires were not kindled, no carols were sung, as had been the custom for many generations.

A reaction in this, as in most things, followed the restoration. The Christmas bells rang out once more and there was great and universal merry-making.

Some Sad Yuletides

To come down to our own day, though we celebrate it with feasting and merrymaking, too often the glad season has been marred by fierce and terrible disasters. Many of these have taken place on the railway and brought suffering and death to numerous homes where happy and eager hearts were waiting for another glad re-union with their dear ones.

(To be Continued)

THE BUSY STORE THE BUSY STORE THE BUSY STORE THE BUSY STORE

A MERRY, MERRY XMAS

to all our Customers,
near and far, is the
Best Wish this
week from

..The Busy Store..



Yours for the Best
Year Ever

J. A. Ramsay

THE BUSY STORE THE BUSY STORE THE BUSY STORE THE BUSY STORE

ANNOUNCEMENT

I wish to announce to the general public that I have purchased and taken over the McKAY Hardware business.

This is the same stand in which I formerly carried on the Hardware business previous to Mr. McKay, so you will understand that I am in a position to know considerable about the business and also the requirements of the people of this district.

This store has always been noted for carrying an up-to-date stock, and I will try to break any previous record in the way of carrying a complete and up-to-date stock. I want this store to be known as "The Square Deal." If any goods taken out are not just as represented to be, your money will be cheerfully refunded, and remember that at all times it will be a pleasure to us to show goods whether you purchase or not.

One advantage I have in your favor is that I have both farmed and ranched in this country, and I know when I see an article whether it is suitable or will do the work for which it is intended, and when you send to this store for anything whatever in our line, you can rely on getting the very best goods for the money.

As for the early risers—they will always find this store open in good time in the morning and will not have to stand around and wait an hour before being waited on.

In conclusion I wish to thank you in anticipation of a share of your patronage, and to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

C. J. BRAY